DECEMBER 1888.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, and Transit Companies; the Routes to Principal towns of Northern, Central, Western India, &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

Price 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,482—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1888.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.

OLD, MATURE AND EXCELLENT.

Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

Prices from

Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve.. "Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ... "Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ... "Glentromie" ... ... "Cutler Palmer's Finest Irish" ... ... } Rs. 21 to Rs. 29-12 per doz. bottles

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

...ING.

...ORIENTAL

...ing been made ...mfort of Passen- ...cial attention is ...which *excellent* ...w be obtained.

...IENTAL

...OR EUROPE.

...n. Friday.
... Browne 7th Dec.
...lcos ..... 14th ,,
...ngtell ..... 21st ,,
... Seaton..... 28th ,,
1889.
... W. F. Browne 4th Jan.
...W. D. Mudie..... 11th ,,
...H. Weichell..... 18th ,,
... L. H. Moule ..... 25th ,,
...0 G. W. F. Browne 1st Feb.
...00 W. D. Worcester 8th ,,
...00 H. Weichell..... 15th ,,
...800 W. Barratt ..... 22nd ,,
...d B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, ...nd London.
...oceed to Aden only, and Passengers ...steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Mar- ...n direct.
...kets are issued, including Railway Fare, ...sel to London by the mail route, and names ...registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	on or about
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D Worcester	6th Dec.
BENGAL	4499	800	W. Barratt	20th ,,
				1889
PENINSULAR ...	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	3rd Jan.
SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards..	17th ,,

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 26th November, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO....	5,000	800	20th Dec. '88.	20th Jan. 1889.
R. RUBATTINO..	5,000	800	10th Jan. '89.	10th Feb. ,,
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Feb., '89.	1st Mar. ,,

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA ..	on the 8th Dec. 188...

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 4th Dec. 1888.



MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 13th December, at 5 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward bound, and the steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months, delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers should be on board with their Luggage at O'Berth in the Prince's Dock by 4 p.m.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.



THE S. S. LOCKSLEY HALL, 4,000 Tons, 500 H. P., Captain COLLIN, will sail on 5th February, 1889. She has only recently been built, and is fitted with all the modern improvements, including the Electric Light throughout Saloon and Cabins, which are all on Deck. Carries Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, November 2, 1888.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.



THE Favourite Passenger Steamer CITY of CARTHAGE, 2,650 tons, Captain Wm. M. GRIEVE, will sail from Bombay for LIVERPOOL on or about the 11th December. This Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, Two Berth Cabins (on deck), Baths, Punkahs and every Comfort for First Class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

JAMES McCABE'S WATCHES.

A few WATCHES of the above make in Gold and Silver Cases

ARE NOW FOR SALE.

Rs. 150 and Rs. 350 respectively.

MARKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER.
BOM AY.

A NEW DRESS FOR SIXPENCE.

A Glasgow lady having a dress long since discarded on account of its faded appearance, was persuaded by a friend to try a packet of the celebrated DIAMOND DYES. To her surprise and delight, she found, after having dyed her dress, that she had a garment fully equal to new at the small cost of sixpence. Finding it so simple to use with such satisfactory results, she was induced to dye other articles—such as coats, stockings, ribbons, feathers, children's garments, &c.—and so she replenished the family wardrobe at a very slight expense. The economical housewife can save many pounds a year.

BY USING THE

DIAMOND DYES.

They are so simple a Child could use them.

Each packet will colour from one to 6 pounds of goods, according to depth of shade. All colours warranted fast and durable and entirely different and superior to all other dyes. Black, Brown, Blue, Scarlet, Cardinal Red, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Olive Green, Maroon, Magenta, and other dark and rich colours so much desired by all, but hitherto obtainable of good quality, can now be procured by using the DIAMOND DYES, which are to be obtained of all chemists. Large sized packet, Sixpence. A beautiful Sample Card, showing thirty-six leading colours in cotton and wool goods, dyed with the DIAMOND DYES, and a book giving full instructions can be obained free of charge from any chemist. Proprietors WELLS & RICHARDSON COMPANY, Ld., 1 & 2, Australian Avenue, London, E. C. Wholesale Agents TREACHER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, POONAH, and BYCULLA.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5; interleaved, Rs. 6.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, 6th December, at noon, calling at Veraval, Masgrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons (at 11 a.m., on 9th December, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jaod, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HIMALAYA," 1,427 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 6th December, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "JAVA," 1,450 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 27th December, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 19th December.

FOR MARMAGOA DIRECT.

THE S. S. "COCONADA," 862 tons, on or about MONDAY, 10th December.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd December, 1888. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LETT'S DIARIES,
1889.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GRAPES,
NUTS,
STILTON CHEESE,
GORGONZOLA CHEESE,

Are now in stock

TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

OX TONGUES! OX TONGUES!!

PRESERVED IN TINS, VERY HANDY FOR PICNICS, &c., &c., &c.

	Rs. a.
American Lunch Tongue.....per tin	1 10
Sandringham Lunch..... ,,	1 0
Ox Tongue, dried, in tin.....each	5 8
Ox Tongue, in Jelly, ready for table ,,	6 0
Ox Tongue, Prime, Pic Nic .....per tin	2 2
Ox Tongue Paysandu..... ,,	2 2

STORE LISTS ON APPLICATION FREE.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP & Co.'s

GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER,

PRODUCES a Clear and Beautiful Complexion, and removes all Roughness, Redness, Freckles, Tan, and all other Blemishes of the Skin.

Per Bottle, Re. 1.

KEMP & Co., Ld., Bombay.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

APART from the singularly favourable circumstances under which it is selected for us, this admirable Wine, equal to any at Twenty Rupees per dozen, is not placed in the hands of the Indian Public at Rupees Ten without the strictest economy being necessarily exercised at every step of its importation. We invite all who know good Wine, to say whether they can purchase anything equal to it in France at the price we charge for it here, which is

Quarts, Rs. 10; Pints, Rs. 5-8.

KEMP & Co., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

"Not for an age, but for all time."

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

ENJOYS no mere ephemeral celebrity. It has supplied a great and long-felt want in the Toilet economy of this country, and has therefore taken a firm and, we venture to say, a permanent hold on public favour. It replaces the unctuous applications to which the Hair was formerly subjected by a delightful process of affusion, which instead of oppressing and deadening the vitality of the scalp invigorates it, and affords all the conditions of health which ought to surround that part of the frame where the mental faculties reside.

Its effects on the Hair are to promote the growth, to impart the softness and lustre of silk, and instantly to arrest any tendency to baldness; while its almost fairy fragrance lends an additional pleasure to the operations of the Toilet.

The "Douche" is felt to be a boon wherever its use has penetrated, and it is now exported to the remotest parts of India.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & Co., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP & Co.'s

BLOOD MIXTURE,

ENRICHES the Blood, and cleanses it from all Impurities arising from any cause whatsoever. It restores the Tone and Strength of the System when debilitated by Disease or the Enervating Effects of the Climate.

Per Bottle, Re. 1 8.

KEMP & Co., Ld., Bombay.

THE ONLY PERFECT HAIR DYE.

KEMP & Co.'s

CIRCASSIAN FLUID

SURPASSES all existing dyes in the purity, delicacy, and natural appearance of its results.

Per Case, Rs. 2.

KEMP & Co., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

PHRENOLOGY AND MONEY.

HOW is Phrenology of great financial utility both to Parents and Sons? Because it enables the former to save hundreds or thousands of rupees (according to different cases), and puts the latter into spheres wherein they have the requisite talents and temperaments to attain financial success. For logical proof, Mr. J. Mann's lecture on the subject should be read free of charge at 18, Apollo Road, Fort, where the opinions of eminent Physicians, Surgeons, Divines, Professors, Editors, and Authors in favour of the Science may also be seen on application to him or his Secretary (the opinions) will be sent by post on receipt of an anna stamp. But practical proof should be obtained at the cost of Re. 1 per head before paying the higher fee. As there are numerous visitors, the hours of business are from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m.

BEERS, STOUTS AND CIDER.

TREACHER'S OWN BRAND.

LIGHT PILSENER BEER.

BOTTLED at the Brewery specially for TREACHER & Co., Ld., and highly recommended as the best Light Beer in the Indian Market. This Beer is supplied under the Company's usual guarantee as to quality and condition, and all those desirous of a "GENUINE LIGHT MALT LIQUOR" should give "TREACHER'S PILSENER" a trial.

Cash Price.		Cash Price.	
Per dozen bottles .....Rs.	6 0	Per dozen half-bottles .....Rs.	4 0
Per case 4 doz. bottles ..... ,,	23 0	Per case 6 doz. half-bottles ..... ,,	23 0

SOLE AGENTS
FOR
JOHNSON & CO.'S CANTENBURY ALE.

This pleasant Bitter Beer has been imported by Treacher & Co. at the suggestion of a well-known Physician in Bombay, and is strongly recommended as one of the very best Beers in the Indian Market. It has the genuine bitter aromatic flavour of the Hop, does not contain an excess of Alcohol, and possesses in an eminent degree those refreshing, digestive, and tonic properties which should characterise all Beers.

Per dozen bottles.....Rs. 6 4 | Per dozen half-bottles .....Rs. 4 4

BASS'S BEER AND GUINNESS'S STOUT.
BOTTLED BY FOSTER AND SONS.

In the Home Market Messrs. Foster and Son's bottling is considered much the best, has by far the largest sale, and commands the highest price.

The Company are the Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

Per dozen bottles, cash.....Rs. 6 12 | Per dozen half bottles, cash .....Rs. 4 12

	Bottles.	Half-Bottles.
BASS'S BEER, L. G. A., by Stone, per dozen, cash .....Rs.	6 4	Rs. 4 4
BASS'S BEER, L. B. A., by Foster and Sons..... ,,	6 4	,, 4 4
GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT, by Burke and Co., per doz., cash... ,,	6 12	,, 4 12
DEVONSHIRE CIDER, by Foster and Sons, per dozen, cash ..... ,,	8 0	,, 5 8
KILDERKIN'S .....each ,,	34 0	

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld..

WINE MERCHANTS.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c.

THE only Lens that can afford the absolute assistance to, and relief needed by, each individual eye, must be that which is constructed from a Mathematical Formula, to exactly neutralize the defect.

It is rare that a truly perfect Pair of Eyes can be met with, but the Sense of Vision can be equalized in all persons, if the Eyes are not affected by Disease.

A complete assortment of our Spectacles, &c., may now be selected from, to remedy every variety of defective vision, and to fulfil the prescriptions of Ophthalmic Surgeons. They may be ordered by either the Metric or the ordinary numbers. These lenses are cut with great precision, and may be relied on for refractive accuracy.

SPECTACLES. Best *pebbles*, for Long or Short Sight.	
In Gold Frames, 18-carat .....Rs.	27 0
In Aluminium Frames ..... ,,	7 0
In Blue Steel Frames ..... ,,	6 0
Ladies' new Long Handled Spectacles, "THE LORGNETTE, with best Spherical Pebble Lenses, a most fashionable and elegant form of Hand Glass, chiefly used when taking a drive or walk.	
Gold Frame and Handle..... ,,	125 0
Silver Gilt do. ..... ,,	40 & 50
Shell do. ..... ,,	20 0
EYE-GLASSES, SINGLE. Best Pebble, with Cord and Case, for Long or Short Sight ..... ,,	3 0
Best Optical Glass do. do. do..... ,,	1 8

PINCES-NEZ. Best *pebble*, for Long or Short Sight.	
In 18-carat Gold Frames, non-pressure Spring, resting very lightly on the face... Rs.	26 0
In Silver Gilt Frames..... ,,	10 0
In Tortoise-shell Turn-pin Frames ..... ,,	8 0
In Straight draw-out Spring, Long or Short Sight ..... ,,	8 0
Skeleton Folders, Springs and Attachments, rivetted on Lens ..... ,,	3 0
EYE PRESERVERS. Goggles Smoked Glass in Gauze, with Elastic Cord and Japanned Tin Case ..... ,,	2 0
Horse Shoe Spectacles ..... ,,	5 0
Railway Spectacles, Gauze-sides ..... ,,	5 0
Spoon-shaped Glasses, Blue Steel Frames ... ,,	4 8
In Nickel-plated Incorrodible Frames, with White, Blue, and Smoke-tinted Lenses ... ,,	5 0

Morocco Cases and Silk Cords supplied.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.

A large assortment of HUMAN, ANIMALS, and BIRDS, always in stock.

KEMP & CO, LIMITED,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

BLANDY'S PURE MADEIRAS.

MADEIRAS are fast regaining their old time popularity!!
MADEIRAS being rich in fruit salts are known to be most digestible Wines!!
MADEIRAS are recommended by the Faculty for therapeutic purposes!!

BLANDY'S MADEIRAS.

"VERY SUPERIOR." .....Rs.	20 0	"LONDON PARTICULARS." ..... Rs.	30
"PALE DRY." ..... ,,	22 0	"RICH OLD BOAL." ..... ,,	38 8
"SPECIALLY SELECTED." ..... ,,	24 0	"VERY DRY OLD SERCIAL." ..... ,,	43 0
"EAST INDIA." ..... ,,	30 0	"GRAND OLD CAMA DE LOBOS." ... ,,	50 0

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

Full particulars, Prices, and Terms from

R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD.

BEG to announce to their Constituents and General Public, that their Premises having undergone Alterations and Repairs, their STUDIO is again open for PORTRAITURE.

From 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

VIEWS OF INDIAN AND NATIVE CHARACTERS.

A LARGE NUMBER TO SELECT FROM.

CATALOGUE FREE BY POST ON APPLICATION.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
AND AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

PILSENER BEER

KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co.," are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR, Sub-Agent.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.

BEG to draw the attention of the Public to the undermentioned Gold and Silver Second-hand ENGLISH WATCHES, by the best LONDON and PROVINCIAL MAKERS; Each Watch is in perfect order and having been taken from time to time in exchange, we are enabled to sell them at very low prices.

Each Watch is accompanied by a Guarantee for from two to five years.

				Rs.
Gold Hunting large size heavy 18ct. cases,			by D. and W. Morice	240
Do.	do.	do.	by Wm. Robinson	180
Do.	do.	do.	by Wm. Weichert	300
Do.	Medium	do.	by Brockbank and Atkins	125
Do. Open Face	do.		by Tobias	75
Do. Do.	do.	heavy cases	by Dent	220
Silver Hunting	do.	do.	by do.	85
Do. do.	do.	do.	by John Jones	85
Do. do.	do.	do.	by Rotherham	75
Do. do.	do.	do.	by Chaplin and Co.	55
Do. Crystal Face	do.	do.	by John Jones	75
Do. do.	do.	do.	by John Brown	35
Do. do.	do.	do.	by Henry Heap	45
Do. do.	do.	do.	by John Jones	95
Do. do.	do.	do.	by E. White	70
Do. do.	do.	do.	by John Jones	60
Do. do.	do.	do.	by Mackay and Chisholm	40
Do. do.	do.	do.	by Bennett	30
Do. do.	do.	do.	by Benson	45

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

BOMBAY, AND POONA,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, Opposite Clock Tower. 11, STAFF LINES, Opposite Napier Hotel.

CHRISTMAS STORES.

A Choice and Extensive Selection.

CHRISTMAS DECORATIONS.

Novelties in great taste and plenty.

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Fine and well preserved.

CHRISTMAS SWEETS.

Abricotines, Pralines, Chocolates, &c.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.

A Choice Selection. We invite Inspection of our Hand-painted Cards by Local Artists.

CHRISTMAS TOYS.

A Select Lot. Instructive and Amusing.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

BOMBAY,

WINE SHIPPERS.

TRADE AND RETAIL PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

THORPE AND CO.,

HAVE landed the following new Goods :—

GLOVES! GLOVES!

			Rs.	a.
Gent's White Kid	2 Buttons	.....pair	2	4
Gent's Best White French	do.	..... ,,	2	12
Gent's Lavender Best French	do.	..... ,,	3	0
Military Doe or Buck White and Khaki	2 Buttons	,,	30	8
Gent's Gold Tan Fancy Sewn	do.	,,	4	0
Gent's Kempton Tan Driving	do.	,,	3	
Ladies' Gold Tan Afghan, 4 Bottons		..... ,,	3	8
Gent's Kid Gloves, Lined, very warm, Spring Tops..		,,	4	8
Ladies' do. do. do.	do.	,,	4	8
Gent's Brown and White Ringwood Gloves		,,	2	8

DRESS HATS.

Best Black Silk Hats, Latest shape.....	15	8
Tall Drab Shell, New Colour	10	8
Opera or Crush Hats	12	8

BOWS AND TIES.

White Scoteh Cambric Bows	each 12 as., per ½ doz. ...	4	0
Best White Cambric Ties	each 8 as., per ½ doz. ...	2	12
Best White Linen, Tape Ties	each 12 as., per ½ doz. ...	3	12
Rich White Satin Bows.....	each	1	12

DRESS SOCKS.

Black Spun Silk Embroidered.....per pair	4	8
Maroon, Navy and Crimson.....	3	8
Fancy Stripes...	3	8
Best Back Silk Embroidered	8	8
est Black Silk Embroidered Fronts.....	10	8

SILK POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS.

All the Latest Novelties, from Rs. 3 each.

THORPE & CO.,
RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

HOSIERS,
GLOVERS,
SHIRT-MAKERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

FOR 4 NIGHTS ONLY,
TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 5TH DECEMBER,
MISS JEWEL DEANE'S
BIJOU VARIETY COMPANY,
Kindly assisted by the Officers of the Garrison.
Reserved Seats at Messrs. ROSE & Co.
A SILENT WOMAN.
CHARACTER SONGS,
and a NIGGER STRETCH.
THE LAWYER'S CLERK.
LITTLE BEAUTY
AS TOMMY.
THURSDAY 6TH, FRIDAY 7TH AND SATURDAY 8TH DECEMBER,
IN THEIR GRAND BURLESQUE,
ALADDIN
OR THE WONDERFUL SCAMP.
The Wonderful Ring, The Magical Lamp,
And the Pretty Young Maiden who loved a great Scamp;
The funny Old Dame and the latest Edition
Of the Musical, Model, and Mystic Magician.

PRICES AS USUAL.
Doors open at 8-30. Performance 9 p.m.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST
AN AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE
Will be given on
SATURDAY, 8TH DECEMBER.
Children to all Parts of the House, Ans. 8.
Servants accompanying Children, Ans. 4.
☞ Special arrangements for Schools at a great reduction can be made personally or by letter, at the TEMPLE BAR HOTEL.
Doors open at 3 p.m. Commence at 3-30 p.m.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

COMING.
AFTER A SUCCESSFUL SEASON
OF
ITS PERFORMANCES AT THE
CORINTHIAN THEATRE, CALCUTTA,
WASH NORTONS FAMOUS
WORLD OF WONDERS.
GRAND OPENING PERFORMANCE.
MONDAY, DEC. 10, 1888.

The above company is acknowledged by the press and public to be the best Novelty Company that has ever visited the East of the most eminent.

12 LADY AND GENTLEMEN ARTISTS. 12

THE PICK OF THE AMERICAN STAGE.
For further particulars see Pictorials, Programmes, &c.,
A. JENSEN, Advance Agent.

GAIETY THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY, 12TH DECEMBER,
AMATEUR PERFORMANCE
Under the patronage and in the presence of
T. E. THE MARQUESS AND MARCHIONESS OF DUFFERIN,
AND
T. E. THE GOVERNOR AND LADY REAY.
In aid of
THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE LADY DUFFERIN FUND.
Scenes from
"THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL,"
AND
"THE FIRST NIGHT."

Lieut.-Col. Cowper, Captain Hodgkinson, Mr. Harris, R.E., Mr. T. LeMesurier, Mr. Twiss, R.E., Mr. Buck, Mr. Prescott-Dene, R.A., Mr. Wilson, R.E., Mr. Goring Jones, Mrs. Hay, Mrs. Walter Ross and Mrs. Cowper.

Boxes, to admit 4, Rs. 16 and Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 4, can be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.'s, Ld.

THE BOMBAY CARLTON CLUB.

ANNUAL BALL, TOWN HALL.
FRIDAY, 7th December, at 9 p.m.

MEMBERS requiring Tickets for themselves or Friends are requested to apply to the
HONORARY SECRETARY.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S.S. LABOURDONNAIS are hereby informed that she is discharging her cargo in the Prince's Dock. All claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted. The Company's Surveyor attends every morning.
A. SIMSON,
Agent, Messageries Maritimes Co.
Bombay, 5th December, 1888.

CHUBB'S DETECTOR LOCKS.

OVER ONE AND A QUARTER MILLIONS IN USE.

PATENT PADLOCKS.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
1 in	8 4	3 in	13 2
1½ in	9 6	3½ in	15 12
2 in	10 14	4 in	22 8
2½ in	12 6		

PATENT CUPBOARD LOCKS.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
3 in	8 4	4 in	9 0
3 in	8 4	4 by 3 in	11 4

PATENT DRAWER LOCKS.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
2 in	7 14	3 in	8 10
2½ in	8 4		

PATENT BOX OR CHEST LOCKS.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
2 in	8 4	3½ in	9 12
2½ in	8 10	4 in	10 14
3 in	9 6		

For Tin Boxes, Rs. 1 8 extra, on each size.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

TO BE LET, the SPACIOUS OFFICES, with Godowns attached, in Tamarind Street, now in the occupation of Messrs. King, King & Co. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the OFFICES now in the occupation of Messors. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession. Cool OFFICES in Church Gate Street, vacated by Messrs. E. SPINNER & Co. Apply to.
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a will situated BUNGALOW on Parli Hill, Bandora, vacated by H. L. WRIGHT, Esq. Rent Rs. 120. Apply to.
E. W. FLOWER,
4f Hummum Street. House Sgcet.

R. A. ROONEY & SONS,

From "THE BRUSHMAKER," October, 1888, the leading Organ of the Brush Trade:—

MESSRS. ROONEY AND SONS' NEW PRICE LIST.

THIS FAMOUS and OLD-ESTABLISHED FIRM of BRUSH MANUFACTURERS have just published a NEW PRICE LIST. The firm, which dates from 27 and 28, Bishopsgate Street, London, E.C., has been established over a century, and has a reputation second to none for all kinds of brushware. In fact, the names "Rooney" and "brushware" are almost synonymous throughout the world. Their new list is a handsome volume of some 120 pages. Its compilation does infinite credit to Mr. Rooney, who, we believe, is responsible for the best part of the work, and has evidently spared neither time nor attention in the endeavour to produce a book that shall be worthy the reputation of his house.

The volume is substantially bound in cardboard, the back and front being artistically printed in colours, the treatment of titular matter being effected in a striking and unique style. It contains full detailed prices of every description of the goods sold by the firm, and is profusely illustrated with a variety of high-class engravings. All kinds of houschold brushes, toilet brushes, stable brushes, painting brushes, ship's brushes, railway brushes, locomotive brushes, mill brushes.

Some of these goods are really marvels of cheapness. —Of the quality of all Messrs. Rooney's articles we need not speak, their merit is so well known that it is only necessary for a dealer to see their stamp on his purchase for him to feel certain that he is buying genuine stuff. In short, this new Price List of Messrs. Rooney is a complete *vade mecum* to the brush trade, and a book which no one at all interested in the sale of brushes can well afford to be without.

They have also completed arrangements with certain religious institutions on the Continent. To seven of these bodies Messrs. Rooney have contracted to pay the sum of £100 a-year for several years for the labour on brushware of the inmates. Messrs. Rooney supply all the material used, of course, free, and then import the finished goods as they are turned out.

SEE ALSO—
"THE BRITISH TRADE JOURNAL," October, 1888.
"THE RAILWAY SUPPLIES JOURNAL," October 13, 1888.
"HERAPATH'S RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL JOURNAL," October, 1888.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription, Rs. 10 per year.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.—Artistic Designs in CHRISTMAS CARDS, Porcelain, Velvet, Satin, from the best houses in London.—*Bombay Gazette* Office, 16, Esplanade, Albert Buildings.

PURE MARSALA, as used at the UNION CLUB, MALTA. Imported direct by PHIPSON and Co., Bombay.

READER.—Wanted a HEAD READER; must be Steady and Experienced in Newspaper work.—Apply to the Proprietor, *Bombay Gazette*.

JUST OPENED, 'Xmas Cards, 'Xmas Cards, all latest novelty.—The FANCY GOODS TRADING Co., Ld., No. 65, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE, PILSENER BEER, "Bell Mark" price Rs. 5-8 per dozen cash. Apply to F. SAUQUET & Co., Elphinstone Circle.

THIS DAY, Auction Sale of REAL OIL PAINTINGS, Handsomely Framed, at 2 p.m., sharp.—SORABJEE COWASJEE AUCTIONEER, Meadow Street, Bombay.

ST. JACOB'S OIL, Rs. 1-14 per bottle; Kepler's Malt with Cod Liver Oil, Rs. 1-8; Brand's Essence of Chicken, Rs. 1-10; Brand's Essence of Beef, Rs. 1-2. WRIGHT & Co., Chemists, Mint Road, Fort.

"ELFIN" LAMPS, Cigar Lighters, Garden Hanging Lamps, Oil Fillers, Pianoforte Lamps Railway Candle Lantern, Table Candlesticks, Hall Lamps Verandah Lamps and everything in the Lamp line. Lamp Warehouse, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Khaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

ACKNOWLEDGED superiority of 'Xmas and New Year's Cards. Our buyers say our collection this year has surpassed the best houses in Bombay. VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 85, Church-gate-street.

THURSDAY, 8-30 p.m. LECTURE, on "LONDON," Illustrated by 50 Dissolving views, will be given by Rev. G. W. Clutterbuck, at Colaba Wesleyan Methodist Chapel. Re. 1 and As. 8. Children half price.

CHRISTIE H. BUTLER, Dental Surgeon, Above Bourne and Shepherd's Photographic Studio.

WANTED, an EXPERIENCED ENGINEER, to take charge of Ginning and Press Factory, upcountry. Competent men only need apply to the MOFUSSIL COMPANY, Limited.

A COMPETENT ACCOUNTANT, an Englishman, will accept a Clerkship. He is willing to make himself useful in any capacity. Apply "A. B.," *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED,—an Invoice and Head CLERK must have had experience in Export trade, also a CASHIER Apply by letter to SANDAY ABO, care of Ewart, Latham and Co.

AUSTRALIAN WINES:—Bottled in Colonies. The only Pure Wine in India.—Apply to "Godown-keeper," WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

COOK'S STEAM LAUNCH RUNS to ELEPHANTA at frequent intervals. It has been specially fitted up for Picnics, and is available for private parties.—Apply to THOS. COOK and SON.

TO BE LET,—SHOPS, OFFICES GODOWNS, and a RESIDENCE in Fort. Apply to Mr. H. MAJU, at the Tea Emporium, in Church-Gate Street.

TO LET.—An Airy and Commodious Upper-storied BUNGALOW with Dining-room, Cook-room and Water-pipes, No. 6, Khetwady 7th Lane. Apply to J. D. Mody, care of Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.

TO LET.—A COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW, Facing the Sea, and Very Airy, on Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill. Apply to FURDOONJEE MERWANJEE BANAJEE, No. 6, Hornby Row, Fort,

VICTORIA HOTEL, 58, James Street, Secunderabad. The best Hotel in Station. Rooms available—Terms Moderate.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now open. It is the most comfortable, central, and accommodative Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright and Airy. Terms moderate.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE is one of the four British Life Offices which according to the latest returns have issued OVER ONE MILLION NEW POLICIES during the Past year. Reduced Rates for India.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIRCUTTING SALOON.—FRANCIA AND FUCILE, Court and Historical Hair-Dressers, Perfumers and Theatrical Wig-makers, Rampart Row, below Bombay Club, Fort.

THE PALL MALL HAIR CUTTING SALOON, and TOILET CLUB.—For Ladies and Gentlemen, Hair Brushed by Machinery. Wigs and Theatrical Articles for Amateurs and Professionals. A large assortment of Fancy Combs and Hairpins arrived by last Mail. 73, Esplanade Road, Fort.

PEARSE'S CHRISTMAS REGISTER of CAKES, PUDDINGS and MINCE MEAT, is now open, 7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

JOHN MAHOMED'S NEW SUMMER TWEEDS, perfect fit, Guaranteed and Prices most Moderate for Ready Money, 16, Medow Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co, Sole Agents.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

THE best CHEESE in Bombay, just landed ex. s.s. Kaiser-i-Hind, fine quality, Double Gloster, 12 annas per lb. Apply early A. DADOOMIA and Co., under Clock Tower, C. Market.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

JUST OPENED.—COLORED OTTOMAN SILKS, beautifully Soft Texture, in the NEWEST and most FASHIONABLE Shades, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S, Milliner and Dressmaker, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

OVERLAND TRUNKS, Rs. 22, Rs. 24. A remarkably cheap, Black Canvas Trunk, Copper Rivettes, Iron Bands, Straps, and good Lever Lock.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

'XMAS and NEW YEAR'S CARDS, 'Xmas-Tree Ornaments, Toys and Dolls, in Great Variety, Crackers, Table Ornaments, Ham and Bacon, in cut. D. B. MODY, General Merchant, 29, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE, IN MADRAS PRESIDENCY. —The good Will and Stock in Trade of a First Class French Confectionery Establishment. Terms easy. For particulars, apply to Jerome, care of *Bombay Gazette*.

WORTH A GOLD MOHUR A BOTTLE!!! Three doses of TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM will cure any Ordinary COUGH or BRONCHIAL ATTACK. *Note*—Only procurable from THOMSON & TAYLOR, Fort.

TWO Competent PIANOFORTE TUNERS and REPAIRERS will find Permanent Occupation at MARCKS and Co., Ld., Sole Agents, for Schiedmayer and Soehne, opposite the Clock Tower, Bombay. None need apply unless they have had several years' practical experience.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connisbee's Improved Mains Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a form of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers 46 by 37 inches.—Apply to "Z," care of this paper.

THE ARMY TEAS FROM COL. HAWES TEA ESTATE.—Used by numerous Messes, and Officers all over India. Flowery Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine Orange and Unsorted Orange Pekoe, at Rs. 1-12, 1-10, 1-6 per lb, Liberal discount. MORTON, MAJU AND Co. Church-Gate Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO-PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to "IMPORTER," care *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1888. With photographs of Kattywar Princes. Cloth bound. Rs. 5 postage. 4 annas.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY, from BOMBAY to the BOSPHORUS; by GRATTAN GEARY, with map and illustrations. Crown 8 vo. in two volumes. Cloth bound, Rs. 6; postage [illegible] nas.

NOTICES.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri. These HOTELS are spendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to
NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Igutpuri.

CAWNPORE.

TALLOW AND BRUSH MANUFACTORY COMPANY, COOPERGUNG, CAWNPORE.

ARE prepared to supply best refined WHITE TALLOW BANNISTER BRUSHES, Wheel Brushes, Card Brushes, Broom Brushes, Horse Brushes, and every other kind of Brushes, made to order at most reasonable rates, special rates to dealers and large consumers. For rates and circulars, address
F. M. MEHTA & Co.
Coopergung, Cawnpore.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000.

ASSURANCES GRANTED on European, Eurasian, Parsee and Armenian lives, at very favorable RATES of PREMIUM.

SPECIAL ALLOWANCES made from the Proprietors' Fund in aid of premia on Assurances effected by Clergymen of Protestant Denominations, Professors, School Teachers, &c.

For particulars apply to
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
COCOANUT AND CASTOR OILS.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of Cocoanut and Castor Oils, required by the Company for Twelve Months, commencing the first day of February, 1889, estimated at 550 tons and 650 tons, respectively.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, will be received by the Acting Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p.m., (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 5th December, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Forms of Tender can be obtained and Samples seen upon application to the Undersigned.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 20th Nov. 1888.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
COTTON WASTE.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of Cotton Waste required by the Company for the Twelve Months commencing the first day of February, 1889, estimated at 265 tons.

Tenders which must be on the Company's Form, sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 will be received by the Acting Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p.m. (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, 5th December, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Forms of Tender can be obtained and Samples seen upon application to the Undersigned.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 20th November, 1888.

NUWARA ELIYA—THE HILL STATION OF CEYLON.

TO LET, Completely Furnished the BUNGALOW of MAHAGASTOTU, the Residence of Mrs. J. G. BAKER, for 12 months, from 1st April, 1889.

The House, which is approached from the high road by a carriage drive, stands in its own grounds, surrounded by grass fields and commands a fine view of the mountains on all sides. It comprises Dining-room, Drawing-room, 5 Bed-rooms, and 2 Dressing or Sitting-rooms, Store-room, Bath-rooms, &c. Adjoining the House, by a covered verandah, are Kitchen, 2 Bed-rooms, Store-room, Coach House, Harness-room, Corn-store, and Stabling, consisting of 4 Loose Boxes Servants rooms detached.

Three good Milch Cows will be left for the use of the Tenant if required.

For further particulars apply to
MR. J. G. BARTHOLOMEUSZ,
Proctor, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.

THE INDO-CHINA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the Erection of MILL BUILDINGS, &c., for this Company will be received by the undersigned up to 1 p.m., on SATURDAY the 8th December 1888, at the Office of the Company, No. 57, Samuel Street, Khoja Mohla.

No Tender will be received unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. (2,000) two thousand.

Plans may be seen at the Office of Messrs. Pavri and Raghunath, L. C. E., 28, Meadow Street, Fort.

Copies of Form of Tender, conditions of contract and specifications of works can be obtained from the Company's Office on payment of Rs. 5 per each set.

The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.
ALLANA MUNJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, November, 1888.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 122 OF 1887.

BHAWANISHUNKER MANGESH, residing at Girgaum Back Road, BABAJEE GOPAL, residing at Breach Candy Road, and JAYANTIBAI, widow of the late SUKHARAM ARJUN, residing at Girgaum, at Girgaum Back Road, all of Bombay Hindoo inhabitants, Executors and Executrix of the last Will and Testament of the said SAKHARAM ARJUN, deceased ....Plaintiffs.

VS.

ROOSTAMJEE MERWANJEE NARELWALA, of Bombay Parsee inhabitant, residing in Lawrence de Lima Street, at Mazagon, in Bombay ....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the Twenty-eighth day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-seven, the undermentioned immoveable property WILL BE SOLD by Public Auction, before George Haughton Farran, Esq., the Acting Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Fifth Day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-eight at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

All the Estate and Interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs, Bhawanishunker Mangesh, Babajee Gopal and Jayantibai, Executors and Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Sakharam Arjun, deceased, and of the abovenamed Defendant, Rustomjee Merwanjee Narelwalla, or any of them in all that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement Five Thousand square yards or thereabouts, being a part of Narelwadi, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 99, with the messuage, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, Assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 41, situate at Mount Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, fronting on the east side of the said Road, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the north and east by the property of Bachoobai, widow of Merwanjee Nowrojee Narelwalla, on the south by the property of Cowasjee Ashburner, and on the west by the said Mount Road, and which said premises were formerly and are now occupied by Jeewan Kharwa and others as tenants, thereof.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the office of the said Commissioner, or at the office of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs, No. 20, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 29th day of September, 1888.
G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

TO OFFICERS
OF THE
ARMY & CIVIL SERVICE; TO CLUBS, MESSES, &c

THE INDO-AUSTRALIAN TRADING COMPANY is prepared to ship direct to India FIRST-CLASS WALERS; also the Choicest Qualities of COLONIAL WINES, JAMS, &c., at extraordinary low rates.

The Company guarantees to its customers a saving of at least 25 PER CENT. on present prices charged by dealers in India. Horses and Goods will be shipped to Calcutta, Bombay or Madras at option of purchaser.

Mofussil customers, when ordering, are requested to enclose the name of their Agents in the Presidency towns, to facilitate the landing of their property.

All orders must be accompanied by a deposit of one-third of the purchase money, the balance against documents, which will be sent through the UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, Melbourne.

PRICE LIST OF WINES.

Red Wines, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 15 per doz. quarts.
White do " 9 " 20 " "
The above can also be shipped in pints, quarter casks, or hogsheads.

WALERS.

From Rs. 250 to Rs. 650, including all expenses to Port of Landing.

For the last-named figure we guarantee a horse that would cost any private individual AT LEAST Rs. 1,000 in India.

Consignments of TEA, RICE, and GUNNIES disposed of, at highest rates for cash.

Visitors from India are cordially invited to call at our Office, where the Manager will be pleased to render them every assistance during their stay in the Colonies—they are also at liberty to have their correspondence directed to our care.

The latest Indian papers on file.

All remittances to be made payable to, and letters addressed to, the
MANAGER,
INDO-AUSTRALIAN TRADING COMPANY,
NEW ZEALAND CHAMBERS,
112, Collins' Street W.,
MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.

NOTICES.

MR. JOHN FAIRCLOUGH, has been AUTHORISED by us TO SIGN our Firm from THIS DATE.
FINLAY MUIR & Co.
Bombay, 1st December, 1888.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Albert Building, Bombay.

BEWARE OF IMMITATIONS!!

WE are the only Agents in India for Messrs. HOUGHTON and Co., who are the Sole and Original Manufacturers of the well-known Boiler and Tube Compound. Messrs. L. W. Fullam and Co., are in no way connected with Messrs. Houghton and Co., and the goods they offer for sale under the denomination of the Genuine, "Houghton's Boiler and Tube Compound," are not of the Manufacture of Houghton and Co.
D. R. KERAWALA & Co.,
Sole Agents in India.
For Houghton's Boiler and Tube Compound.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

GREATEST IMPROVEMENT IN ELECTRICITY!

GASSNER DRY CELL.

WE have acquired the MONOPOLY for India of this New and Unequalled Battery.

Important to Telegraphs, Telephones, Railways, Steamship Companies, Government Field Telegraphy, and All Users of Electric Bells, Telephones, Medical Batteries, &c.

No Chemicals! No Liquids!
No Drying! No Corroding! No Creeping!
No Glass! Nor Porous Cell! No Smell!
Always Ready for Immediate Use!
Can be used in Any Position!
No Technical Knowledge required!
Twice the Power of a Leclanché!
If cut in two Each Piece will ring a Bell!!
Cells supplied to the General Post Office, London, in 1886, are still in use.
F. FISCHER & CO.,
Sole Importers.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, LIMITED.,

EDISON—BRUSH—GRAMME—JABLOCHKOFF.

ESTIMATES given for Electric Lighting of Towns, Clubs, Palaces, &c., on the Newest Systems. Material always in stock. Prices greatly reduced.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

LONG JOHN'S BEN NEVIS WHISKY.

THE only WHISKY drunk at the Glasgow Exhibition. This Celebrated Whisky, favourably known all over Scotland, is the only one supplied direct from the Distillery. The greatest distillery in the world.

IT IS NO BLEND but a Pure Whisky, warranted 5 years in bulk and free from fusel oil. Not a Whisky for the Million but for those able to pay a Fair Price for a Pure and Perfect Whisky. Rs. 26 per dozen.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Wholesale Agents.

'XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S CARDS.

WE have just received a most extensive assortment of entirely NEW CARDS.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
DEALERS IN STATIONERY.
BOMBAY.

SMOKERS

Who are in search of a really
GOOD TOBACCO
AT A
MODERATE PRICE
will be glad to have their
ATTENTION
drawn to the following
CHOICE BRANDS,
PREPARED BY
J. NEUBERG
BOMBAY,
whose name is a sufficient
GUARANTEE
FOR THE
GENUINE CHARACTER
AND
HIGH QUALITY
of the following Specialities.

			Rs. as.
"1888" Mixture	per 1	lb. tin	3 12
Do. do.	" ½	"	2 0
Golden Block Mixture	" 1	"	3 4
Do. do.	" ½	"	1 12
Golden Leaf Birds' Eye	" ¼	"	0 14
Golden Fleece	" ½	"	1 12
Latakia	" ½	"	1 12

Warranted fresh and pure.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

☞ FACTS! ☜

The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Bicycle was on a "HUMBER."
The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Tricycle was on a "HUMBER."
The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Bicycle, was accomplished on a "HUMBER."
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200 Miles in one day was ridden on the Road BY A LADY on a "HUMBER."
HUMBER & Co. obtained the Gold Medal at the Inventions Exhibition, London, 1885.
HUMBER & Co. have been awarded 18 other Medals for the superiority of their Cycles.
HUMBER & Co. have always obtained the Highest Award.
HUMBER & Co. hold THE FOLLOWING RECORDS, all passed by the N.C.U. Records Committee.

TRICYCLE	155	out of 156
BICYCLE	97	" 153
TANDEMS	8	" 16

☞ Total RECORDS passed by the N.C.U., 325, our of which "HUMBER" machines have secured 260, leaving only 65 for all other Makers.

HUMBER & CO., Ld.,
WORKS—
Beeston, Coventry, and Wolverhampton.
SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY,
SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England.

BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC Transfers made and for that purpose Names and Addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying forty-nine Military Messes and fourteen Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN, Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS, Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO, Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET & Co., Epernay.
HEIDSICK & Co., Rheims.
AYALA & Co., Cheteau d' Ay.
ERNEST IRROY, Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT, London.
LEACOCK, & Co., Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON & Co., Madeira.
VAN ZELLERS & Co., Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG, Worms-am-Rhein.
NATHANIEL JOHNSTON & SONS, Bordeaux.
A. DE. LUZE ET FILS, Bordeaux.
JAMES CATHCART & Co., Leith., N.B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co., London.
HUNGARIAN GOVT. CELLARS, Budapest.
H. T. CRESWELL & Co., Gibraltar.

Price List on Application
TO
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Eugene Cliquot Extra dry	Rs. 54 0	...
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	" 53 0	Rs. 55 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	" 52 0	" 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 62 0	" 64 0
Max Sutaine's extra dry	" 56 0	" 58 0
STILL HOCKS.		
From J. M. Pabstmann, Sohn, Mayence. Suppliers to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	" 16 0	" 19 0
Niersteiner	" 19 0	...
Leibfrauenmilch	...	" 24 0
Steinwein	" 21 0	...
Hochheimer Berg	" 25 0	" 28 0
Rudesheimer	" 25 0	...
Marcobrunner	" 28 0	" 31 0
Johanisberger	" 35 0	" —
PORT WINES.		
From J. W. Burmester, Oporto.		
Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine "	" 22 0	—
Superior "	" 26 0	—
Most Particular Reserved Old Port	" 36 0	—
Extra Old Pale Invalid	" 42 0	—
CLARETS.		
From Messrs. H. & C. Balaresque, Bordeaux.		
Chateau de Frands	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julian Medoc	" 14 0	—
Medoc	"	..
Les Canons	" 10 8	18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	" 18 0	—
Chateau Leoville	" 19 0	—
Chateau La Rose St. Estephe	" 21 0	—
Chateau La Rose	" 28 0	..
From Munzer & Fils.		
Haut Canon	" 15 0	—
Margaux Medoc	" 17 0	—
From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.		
Cru de Barreyre	" 16 0	...
From Franz Scarvasy.		
Carlowitz	Rs. 14 0	15 0
From Brandenburg Freres, Bordeaux.		
St. Julien, Star Label	Rs.	Rs. 14 0
" Red Bar	" 12 0	" 14 0
Chateau Larose	" 20 0	" 22 0
Chateau Mouton	" 32	" 34 0
Haut Sauterne	" 29	" 31 0
BRANDY.		
R. Montrose ***	Rs. 18 0	..
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	" 21 0	—
A. Doignon Fils & Co.	" 25 0	—
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	" 30 0	...
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	" 35 0	...
Charles Lervoire, very old Brandy***	" 37 0	...
BURGUNDY.		
From Fortir Picard Seur Braune.		
Macon (Old)	" 23 0	...
Moulin-a-Vent	" 23 0	...
Braune	" 27 8	...
Pommard	" 27 8	...
WHISKY.		
Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 24 8	..
" *	" 22 8	...
James Ainslie & Co.'s Old Blended Glenlivet Whisky	" 25 0	...
BEER.		
Bavarian Beer	Rs. 6 0	...
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	" 6 ..	" 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	" 5 12	" 3 12
Eiffe's Export Beer	" 5 4	...
From Tuborgs Fabrikker's.		
First Class Danish Export Beer (Guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid and any other Chemicals)	4 0	" 4
SUNDRIES.		
French Vermouth	Rs. 15 0	—
Italian do. Finest	" 18 0	...
Finest Kummel	" 30 0	...
Chartreuse, Yellow	" 63 0	...
Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs. 29 to 34.	0 11	per lb.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	1 4

From Bush, Barnewitz & Co., Wolfenbuttel.	Large Tins Rs.	Small Tins Re.
Asparagus	..	...
Celery	—	" 0 10
French Beans	—	..
Peas for Soup	—	" 0 [illegible]
Spinage in Water	..	" 0 10
Mushrooms	..	" 0 1[illegible]
White Cabbage	..	" 0 12
Small Sausages	..	" 1 6
Smoked Sausages	..	" 1 6
Liver Sausages	..	" 1 [illegible]
AND FROM LUBECK.		
Liver Sausages	..	" 1 4
Sarquellen Liberurst	..	" 1 8
Mettwurst	..	" 1 8
Turnips	..	" 0 12

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Net cash, no discount.
No Order for less than one original package of Wine, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance, or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of nine per cent. per annum on all accounts not paid monthly.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Marine Street.
Bombay, 3rd December, 1888.

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CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Limited,
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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

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On Current Deposit Accoun... per annum on Daily Balance... but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. p...
Rates for shorter periods to be a... tion.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNT...
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DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
DAVID JACKSON,
Acting Agent.
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay, 2d August, 1888.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL...... £ 567,000.
REST...... ...... " 152,000.

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DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—
FIXED, for 12 months .... 5 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " .... 4 per cent. "
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.
CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash on terms to be learned on application.
For the convenience of Constituents a BRANCH has been OPENED at 25, Cockspur Street, Trafalgar Square.
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WANTED, at once on the Temporary Establishment, TWO SUB-OVERSEERS, experienced in survey work. Salary Rs. 40 and Rs. 50 (with horse allowance) according to qualifications. Men previously employed in the Irrigation Department preferred.
H. G. PALLISER,
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INDIAN JEWELLERS,

HAVE always on hand, Choice and Select Stock of Gold and Silver Jewellery; Bombay and Surat Sandal Wood and Inlaid Boxes; Indian and Chinese Curios; Benares Brass Ware; Indian Dhurries and Foolkaries, &c., &c. Largest Stock to select from.

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OF THE SEASON,
UNRIVALLED FLAVOUR AND FRESHNESS,
AT THE DEPOT OF FRAMJEE NOWROJEE
SUPPLIER TO THE P. & O. COMPANY,
BOMBAY CLUB, ADMIRALTY & MESSES
NO. 9, FORBES STREET, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO MESSRS. FINLAY, MUIR & Co

MANUFACTORY AT GIRGAUM.
Prize Medal
FOR
INDIAN CONDIMENTS AND PRESERVES,
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Prize Medals Awarded at the London Exhibition of 1873, at the Amsterdam Exhibition of 1883, at the Melbourne Jubilee Exhibition of 1884-85,
at the Antwerp Exhibition,
and at the London Exhibition of 1886.
Honorable Mention at the Vienna Exhibition.
Diploma Awarded at the Melbourne Exhibition.
Diploma and Medal awarded at the Exposition Universelle D'Anvres, 1885;
also Honorably Mentioned at the same Exhibition.
Established in 1845.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
Up-country Orders will be promptly Executed.
Liberal Discount to Traders and Messes.
NONE ARE GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME,
FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,
No. 9, Forbes Street.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 [illegible].

Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and [illegible]s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE Re. 1-8; postage, anna 1.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Lord Lansdowne opens Cattle Ward, Sakarbai Hospital.
Lord Lansdowne visits Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, 4-30 p.m.
Graduates' Association General Meeting in the Room of the Bombay Presidency Association, Hornby Row, Fort, at 5-30 p.m.
Band, B. V. R. C., Esplanade, 5-30 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, Miss Jewel Deane's Company, 9 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessel arrived on the 3rd :—Kingdom (s), from Batoum. Yesterday :—Labourdonnais (s), from Aden and Karachi.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Altnacraig (s), for Bhimlipatam ; and Glen Caladh Tower (s), Karachi.

Lost Currency Notes.—Ramrao Shantra, living at Girgaum, has reported to the police the loss from his pocket, of three currency notes for Rs. 100 each, somewhere about Shaik Memon Street, on Monday last.

Found.—A sword and belt, belonging to a naval officer, was found lying on Queen's Road at about 1 o'clock yesterday morning. The same has been forwarded to the Police Commissioner's Office, Byculla, for identification.

Escape of a Convict.—Akbarkhan Surdarkhan, a convict in the House of Correction, at Byculla, escaped from that jail on Monday. A search is being made by the local police for his whereabouts.

Evading the Opium Licence.—Bagee, a woman, was yestereday charged by Abkari Inspector, Jehangeer Pestonjee, before Mr. P. Ryan, with selling opium at her house in New Cazeepoora, without a license from the Collector of Bombay. The accused was convicted of a similar offence about two months ago, and being again found guilty, was fined Rs. 70.

Found Drowned.—An inquest was held by the Coroner, yesterday, at the Morgue, touching the death of a Hindoo man, name unknown, apparently about 20 years of age. The body of the deceased was found floating in the sea at Back Bay, on Monday evening, abreast of the Custom's Chowkey, at Chowpatty. The body was dressed in a dhotur, and there were no external marks of violence on it. An open verdict was recorded.

Fire at the Marine Lines.—A fire broke out yesterday morning at about 7 o'clock in the Marine Battalion lines, whereby four rooms occupied by the soldiers of the Battalion were partially burnt down. On the alarm being raised, the men of the Battalion at once turned out and suppressed the flames, but not before property to the value of Rs. 500 was destroyed. The origin of the fire is not known.

Burglary in Broad Daylight.—The house of Hajee Abba Hoosein Peer Mahomed, at Nacoda Street, was broken into between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. on Monday last, and property consisting of gold and silver ornaments, and gold embroidered silk articles of wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 2,597, stolen from boxes which were found broken open. The burglary was committed during the absence of the owner for about two hours from the premises.

A Parsee Journalist.—Mr. Hormusjee Bapoojee Guzdar, editor of the *Akbari Soudagar*, a daily Guzerati journal, which has a very large circulation among the native merchants of this city, has severed his connection with the paper after 15 years' service, and has joined as a salesman the firm of Messrs. Volkart Bros. As a journalist Mr. Guzdar was considered to be a good Guzerati writer, and was much appreciated by the constituents of the paper for the moderation of his views on questions of public importance.

Sudden Death.—An inquest was held by the coroner, yesterday, at the G. I. P. Railway Workshops, Parel, touching the death of Condajee Rama, aged 30 years. Deceased was a labourer in the above workshops. At about 10 a.m. yesterday, while deceased and another labourer were carrying an engine spring slung to a pole about 10 feet long, deceased asked his fellow labourer to put it down, they put the spring down, when deceased fell on his back, gasped, and died within a minute. A verdict of death from heart-disease was recorded.

Music at the Esplanade Bandstand.—The following programme of music will be played by the B. V. R. Corps, at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, commencing at 5-30 o'clock :—

March.........The Celebrated General Boulanger..............Desormes.
Overture......Emma de Resburgo......Meyerbeer.
Quadrille......Olympia ....W. Williams.
Selection......The Bohemian Girl.....Balfé.
Valse..........The Maid of the Mill...Liddell.
Mazurka.......Love's Spell...............Strauss.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A Raid on Gamblers.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Inspector Lyall charged Balcrishna Vishram and eight others, before Mr. Cooper, with keeping a common gaming-house and gambling with cards and dice, on Monday. The first prisoner lives in Frere Road, and made his house a resort for gamblers, which was complained of as a nuisance by the neighbours. On Monday evening, the Inspector learnt that gaming was being carried on in the house, and making a raid on the place along with a couple of policemen, arrested all the prisoners as they were in the middle of a game. In defence, the prisoners denied that they had been gaming, but on evidence the Magistrate convicted them, fining Balkrishna, the first accused, Rs. 100, and mulcting the others in sums of Rs. 5 each.

Kangas' "Hints on the Study of Persian."—The authors of this book are the senior Persian tutors of the two leading High schools, viz., the Fort High School and the Sir J. J. P. B. Institution, and they have had therefore ample opportunities of thoroughly ascertaining the wants of the students. They have rendered excellent service to our high schools by supplying the long felt want of a suitable Persian text-book. Every subject under treatment is systematically arranged, and at the same time expressed in a simple, easy style. Chapters on syntax, derivation, idiom, the nature and use of Arabic words, selections of proverbs, adjectives, contrary terms, synonyms, and test-exercises given at the end of each chapter must prove very useful to the learners. The book may be recommended to the Persian students preparing for the University examinations as the best Persian Grammar.

A World of Wonders.—Such is the name of an entertainment, which on Monday next, is to open at the Novelty Theatre for a week or two. In other words it is a variety company, but said to be one of the best presently on tour in India. The company includes one Ahmed Ali Bey, who, assisted by a young lady, named Haida, is down on the programme, to do something wonderful in the Egyptian conjuring line. The Harvey Brothers are a pair of well-known acrobats and comedians in Britain, occupying as they do, a good position on the Variety stage. Mdlle. Marie Valeska from the Folie Bergere, Paris ; Miss Violet Brandon, a serio-comic vocalist and dancer ; Miss Virginia Vivienne, a burlesque artiste of fair repute, and Mr. Wash Norton, a performer whose forte is doing the quick change business, and playing many parts in a short space of time, are amongst the members of the "World of Wonders" Company.

Social Gathering in Bandora.—The members of the Portuguese Union Club established at Lower Mahim, gave a grand dinner on Saturday last in one of the bungalows belonging to Mr. D. Fernandes, chemist, in honour of the temporary stay there of their honorary secretary, Mr. Joseph Thomas D'Silva. The spacious hall, which accommodated a number of guests and families of the members, was brightly illuminated with oil-butties and Chinese lamps, and gaily decorated with banners, flags, and evergreens. Two well-painted "Welcomes" placed, one at the entrance of the garden, and the other on the gallery of the bungalow, were specially admired. Among the many toasts pledged during the evening, was that especially proposed by Mr. J. J. de Abreo to the honorary secretary and his wife, and in his speech drew very closely the attentions of all those present to the good services rendered by the honorary secretary to the Club, and who had most creditably held the post for the last six years to the entire satisfaction of the members. Soon after dinner, dancing commenced to the strains of Mr. Fredelis' Italian band, and was kept up with much spirit until a late hour.

The Theft at the Sassoon's Bungalow.—Yesterday a goldsmith, named Ramchunder Bhalseth, was charged by Inspector Cobb, before Mr. P. Ryan, with receiving property, knowing the same to have been stolen, in the shape of a diamond broach, valued at Rs. 500, and a gold chain, valued at Rs. 200, the property of Lady Sassoon. Inspector Cobb, in asking for a remand in this case, stated, that in consequence of receiving information in connection with the Dadur triple murder sometime in May last, a diamond broach and a gold watch and chain, valued at Rs. 700, were stolen from the house of Lady Sassoon by Narayen Nanoo, who was then employed as a hamal in the service of that lady, and is at present charged with having committed the triple murder at Dadar. The police upon enquiry sent Soobadar Russh an Ally of the detective Branch, and a Jemadar of the Mazagon police section to a place called Tanally, at the Rutnaghery district, where the accused lived, and there they arrested him, with about twenty diamonds belonging to the broach in his possession, the gold chain being found to have been melted down and disposed of. The accused Ramchander admitted having received the diamond broach and chain from Narayen Nanoo, the murderer. The Magistrate, remanded the hearing of the case against the accused till the 18th instant, in order to enable the police to institute further enquiries into the matter.

Sad Death of an Eccentric Parsee.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at DeLisle Road, Parel, touching the death of Nusserwanjee Furdoonjee, aged 51 years. The son of the deceased, Furdoonjee Nusserwajee, stated that deceased was 51 years of age. He was formerly a carpenter in the B. B. and C. I. Railway, and was discharged four months ago on account of a strange craze he took. He refused to speak to anybody, nor would he allow witness or his sister to speak to any one, and kept them confined to the house. About ten or twelve days ago he became ill with fever, and became so weak that he could not walk about. Witness asked deceased to see a doctor but he refused, and said God would make him well. Deceased would allow no neighbours to come into the house. Witness and his sister attended him. Deceased was unable to speak on Monday, and could scarcely follow. He gradually sank, and died at 11 o'clock on Monday night. The above statement was corroborated by the daughter of the deceased, Awabai. Dr. Sidney Smith, the coroner's Surgeon, stated, that he viewed the body of the deceased There were no external marks if violence on it, but it was much emaciated. From the evidence he had heard and the appearance of the body, he was of opinion that the cause of death was fever, associated with dysenteric diarrhœa. A verdict of death from fever was recorded.

HIGH COURT.—December, 4.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons.)

DISPUTE REGARDING A FIRE TEMPLE.

JEHANJIR MANOCKJEE CURSETJEE AND ANOTHER VS. SORABJEE FRAMJEE AND OTHERS.

The plaintiffs, the trustees of a fire temple behind the Fort Police Court, prayed that the first defendant may be ordered to pay them all arrears now due since the month of June 1883, at the rate of Rs. 486 per annum, together with interest, in accordance with the terms of a decree made by the High Court, and that hereafter the defendant and his heirs and representatives may be decreed to pay the annual sum of Rs. 486 for the maintenance of the fire temple and the worship therein ; that the first defendant may be decreed to pay out of the rents and profits of the house a sum sufficient to put the fire temple in substantial repair ; and that a fit and proper person may be appointed receiver. They also prayed that it may be declared that the rights of the second and third defendants in the house and premises attached to the fire-temple, under their respective indentures of mortgage are subject to the charge created by the Will of the late Cursetjee Manockjee, whose name the fire-temple bears, &c. Mr. Budroodin and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for the plaintiffs ; Mr. Kirkpatrick and the Hon. Mr. Telang, instructed by Mr. M. H. Khan, appeared for the first defendant ; Mr. Anderson and Mr. Dhairyavan, instructed by the same solicitor, appeared for the second defendant, Kamabai Saheb Raji Shirke, daughter of the late Mulhar Rao Gaekwar of Baroda ; and Mr. Mankar and Mr. Robertson, instructed by Mr. Khunderow Morojee, appeared for the third defendant, Soonder Saloo Naikin.

The plaintiffs are the trustees of a plot of ground on which stands a fire-temple with its appurtenances, and a loft and a store-room, situated behind the Fort Police Court, a portion of which is in the occupation of the first defendant, Sorabjee Framjee Bomonjee. They formerly belonged to Cursetjee Manockjee, the founder of the fire-temple, who died in 1845. After his death, Framjee Bomonjee, the father of the first defendant, continued in the occupation of the house, and paid the expenses of the fire-temple. Subsequently he claimed to be absolute owner of the fire-temple and the house ; but his claim was rejected in a suit filed by him in the High Court. It was declared by the Court that the fire-temple had been devoted to Parsee religious worship ; and the Commissioner, under the orders of the Court, made an enquiry as to what annual amount was required to maintain the fire temple and worship therein ; and Framjee Bomonjee was removed from the office of trustee. The Commissioner reported that the sum of Rs. 486 per annum was sufficient for the purpose above mentioned ; and the Court confirmed his report. Framjee, who had made an assignment to new trustees, died in 1882, leaving the first defendant his only son and heir. The latter entered into possession of the house adjoining the fire-temple, and had since continued in possession. By a decree of the Court, he was ordered to pay the monies due under a decree against his father ; and he paid the monies. But he failed to pay to the trustees monies for the outlay of the fire-temple which were payable by him as occupier of the house adjoining it. The fire-temple was now in a dilapidated state and urgently in need of substantial repair. The first defendant had not paid the monies due from him since the month of June 1883, and he refused to make any payment in accordance with the directions in the will or the decree of the Court. By an indenture of mortgage dated 3rd July 1886, the first defendant mortgaged the house and premises referred to, to the second defendant, for the sum of Rs. 25,000 ; and by another indenture, dated 20th February 1888, he executed a second mortgage to the third defendant for Rs. 9,000.

The first defendant, by his written statement, submitted that he was not liable to the plaintiffs as alleged ; that they were not the duly appointed trustees ; that the house and premises belonged to him as his father's heir ; that he was not in any way liable to repair the fire-temple ; and he did not admit that it was in a dilapidated state. The other defendants urged that the Will of the late Cursetjee Manckjee did not create any valid charge at all upon the immoveable property mortgaged to them or the rents and profits thereof for the maintenance of the fire-temple.

His lordship, in disposing of the case said, the premises were subject to a charge payable to the trustees of the fire-temple. There was no proof of the original gift of the premises to Framjee Bomonjee. He was simply allowed to live in it until his share had been allotted to him. But he elected to take under the Will, and abandoned his share. Under what title could the first defendant claim now ? He must hold under the same conditions as his father did. He could not repudiate them now. His lordship gave judgment for the plaintiff's for Rs. 2,430, the amount of arrears due. The first defendant was to pay the amount within six months ; in default of payment, the property was to be sold. Second and third defendants were ordered to pay their own costs ; the first defendant was to pay the costs of the plaintiffs.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

C. COMPANY.

The "Bayley Shield Competition" was competed for on the 4th inst. The following are the scores :—

No.	Rank and Names.	150 Yards.	300 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
1	Vol.. E. W. Fido	23	24	20	67
2	Vol. C. H. Butler......	26	22	19	67
3	Cr. Sergt. S. J. Keess.	25	17	19	61
4	Lc. Corpl. A. C. Lloyd	19	20	22	61
5	Vol. E. J. Saddler ...	22	17	20	59
6	Vol. H. J. Keess	25	19	15	59
7	Lc. Corpl. B. W. Penington	23	17	17	57
8	Vol. C. Lander.........	24	20	9	53
9	Vol. D. Bowie	20	18	12	50
10	Corpl. T. N. Wright...	17	17	14	48
	Total at each distance ...	224	191	167	
	Grand total......				582

F. COMPANY.

The "Wyer Cup Competition" was competed for on the 4th inst. The following are as scores :—

No.	Rank and Names.	700 Yards.	800 Yards.	Total.
1	Corpl. H. M. Kelly............	34	29	63
2	Sergt. J. H. Barrett	29	27	56
3	Sergt. W. Seager	28	27	55
4	Vol. V. Craige	25	30	55
5	Sergt. R. Snell	25	26	51
6	Vol. E. Craige	25	24	49
7	Vol. F. H. Barrett............	23	26	49
	Total at each distance ...	189	189	
	Grand total......			378

THE PROPOSED AMALGAMATION OF THE PRESIDENCY ARMIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—To many of your native readers, like myself, who have followed with approving sympathy and admiration your masterly criticism of the recent financial measures of the Supreme Government, the attitude you have thought fit to take upon the question of the abolition of the Presidential Commands must be a matter of deep regret, if not of surprise. This proposal, be it remembered, to do away with the existing system of divided control and divided responsibility in military matters, is put forward by its originators and accepted by its advocates, including three successive Viceroys and two Commanders-in-Chief, not simply as a financial measure of retrenchment in military expenditure, but mainly as a reform of military administration, which the present altered circumstances of the country imperatively call for ; and we are at a loss to conceive how, while being a warm and consistent advocate of economy, you have chosen to range yourself in active opposition to the passing of a measure which responsible authorities declare as demanded by considerations alike of administrative convenience and military policy, and which, coupled with other measures consequential upon it, if honestly carried out, promises to give us a clear saving of more than a crore and a quarter, and thereby may help to save us our small Imperial grants, now seriously threatened, in aid of local expenditure.

At a time when the Supreme Government in all seriousness proposes to put the provincial administrations on short allowances, and starve provincial progress, in order to be able to balance the military budget of the Empire, with the dismal alternative of increased taxation, it will not be disputed that the question of military economy becomes one of the greatest urgency and importance. No one, of course, for a moment suggests—neither Mr. Hume nor any responsible men of the Congress, as you unjustly suppose,—particularly in the presence of gathering, and ever slowly thickening, clouds on the N.-E. and N.-W. frontiers, any "reduction in the military resources of the country." But the practical question for consideration is, whether, consistently with the paramount obligation of maintaining in their highest state of efficiency the armed forces of the Empire, economies, in our present military expenditure, cannot be carried out in various directions. Is all the money that we are at present spending on our military system absolutely necessary ? The country is persuaded with Lord Lytton that "the cost of our military establishments has been, and still is, steadily increasing without any proportional increase of efficiency" (*vide* his Lordship's minute on the Report of the Army Commission, para. 9, dated 16th May, 1888). It is this financial side of the question that deserves careful consideration, for, as Lord Lytton very truly remarks, "not even the most opulent Government is justified in spending upon administration more money than is requisite to maintain administrative efficiency at its highest standard" : "still more evident is it that if any Government can see its way to measures which will simultaneously increase efficiency and reduce expenditure, it is in the interests of the tax-payers of the country, bound by every duty, to adopt those measures ;" and "we do not at present obtain for the money we spend upon it, the best war engine that the splendid military resources of the Empire, if better organised and administered, could furnish for the price we pay." Further, the uncertainties of Indian finance must not be wholly kept out of sight ; the rupee is still going down, and no one is yet able to divine its future ; the opium revenue may at any time fall off, and a famine in the country, or a war on the Frontiers, may suddenly compel large additions to our expenditure, for which, if we do not husband our resources when circumstances are favourable, we may find it extremely difficult to provide. However, Sir R. Temple, and those who think with him, may please themselves with the thought that, in matters financial in India, "the resources of civilization are not yet exhausted," the people of this country know only too well that the limit of taxation is already more than reached, and, in some directions, as in the matter of the salt-tax, seriously overstepped ; and even the highest authorities entertain apparently no such optimistic illusion on the point ; and are fully alive to the political risk involved in any measures of additional taxation. Lord Ripon's views in this connection are well-known, and Sir A. Colvin and the Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert refer to this point in their Minute of Dissent on the recent "permanent increase to the strength of the Indian Army," 1885, in these words:—"We agree entirely with the opinion of those who hold that, as an alien people, our best claim to the regard of the natives of the country, and, therefore, one of our main sources of security, lies in the fact that taxation is light." "It seems an axiom which, at the present time, it is singularly incumbent on the Government of India to bear in mind. If it was important when India had no European neighbour, it becomes much more so when she has at her frontier a power whose agents will make the most of all our mistakes, and will bid against us, by every means at their disposal, for popularity." Under these circumstances, as Lord Cross in his letter to the Government of India of 12th April 1888, says, "between diminishing expenditure and increasing the taxes, the choice, where any is possible, will scarcely be doubtful."

The abolition of the Presidential Commands, as proposed by the Simla Army Commission, viewed in itself far from being a revolutionary change "involving a rude uprooting of existing institutions," or a "novel experimental departure," fraught with eventual peril to the Empire, is nothing more than an administrative change *pur et simple*, and would scarcely deserve the importance that is attached to it, were it not the one indispensable preliminary to other changes and reforms which would result in affording a considerable relief to the Imperial finances. The existing system of descentralized administration, without corresponding division of responsibility in respect of military finance, is a standing bar in the way of all economy in military expenditure, and unless and until it is swept off, all questions of military retrenchment must indefinitely stand over. And, indeed, the Simla Army Commission make this their chief and central recommendation on which the rest of this scheme of military economies essentially depend.

The whole question, ever since it was definitively raised by this Commission in 1879, has been before the authorities both in India and England, and has been discussed from every point of view ; and we have only to refer to the Blue Book issued in 1884 and 1885 on the subject of "East India Army System" in order to understand how it stands at present.

What is proposed is, to remove the control of the Bombay and Madras Armies from the local Presidency Government, and unite, under the command of one military chief, under the control of the Supreme Government, the whole Army of India, distributed into four territorial Army Corps as distinct forces "complete" and independent in themselves under four lieutenants-general. The existing system of "three distinct armies, three separate systems of Military Government, three sets of staff and army departments" is condemned as inconveniently cumbersome, and needlessly wasteful in time of peace, and the friction of authority which it causes is declared to be "almost intolerable in time of war." The present arrangement has all the evils of provincialism without any of its countervailing advantages, divided command, divided administration, divided and therefore weakened control and responsibility. (1) From an *administrative* point of view, the present system has the defects inseparable "from a war administration worked by separate agencies and by three sets of staff and army departments." The virtual control rests with the Supreme Government and the Commander-in-Chief in India ; but their orders have to filter down in respect, even of the smallest details to the local military authorities through numerous and circuitous channels, which often leads to embarrassing delays. On this point the Government of Lord Ripon held very strong language in their Despatch of October 15, 1883. They wrote :—"Whether it is a question of settling which army should furnish a detachment for any duty, or which of the three presidential departments shall supply certain articles of ordnance, or food or clothing, the orders of the Government of India have to be sought at every point, and that Government thus becomes a referee on a multiplicity of details, which, under a proper system, should not go beyond the heads of departments. It comes in fact to this, that the Military Department of the Government of India has practically on such occasions to exercise the functions of a chief of the staff, of a Commissary-General, and of an Inspector-General of Ordnance, and it may be added, of the chief medical authority—an arrangement, involving an amount of correspondence and circumlocution quite incompatible with the prompt despatch of business. Such a state of things violates the first principles of vigour, simplicity, and discreetness of responsibility which should underlie any reasonable system of military administration." (2.) *Financially*, the existing system of decentralised military administration entails a positive waste of public funds ; necessitating, as it does, the maintenance of large expensive establishments for purposes of intermediate correspondence and supervision, which certainly could be dispensed with under a better organisation. Again, in matters of expenditure, it sometimes leads to conflicts of opinion and authority prejudicial to the public service. But the strongest objection against it, from the financier's point of view, is that it removes all safeguard for economy ; and the Ripon Government (*vide* Despatch, October 29, 1881) complain that "at present no one, except the Government of India, is really responsible for keeping down expenditure ; no one else is sufficiently interested in economy." (3) But still more serious are the evils arising from it, from a military point of view. (*a*) It seriously impairs the efficiency of the local armies by depriving them of their fair share of opportunities of work and active service, and "it is mainly owing to this, no doubt," writes the Army Commission (Rep. para. 128), "that these armies are said to have lost some of their warlike instincts." Lord Lytton concurs in this view, and remarks that "no army can reach a high standard of efficiency if its officers are debarred from a large share of experience and those chances of eminent command and active service in this field which increase with the size of the army they belong to, and the extent of frontier covered by it." (*b*) The present system is also unfair to both officers and men of these local armies, as it tends to keep them "out of the sight of the central authority," and deprive them of their fair share of chances of distinction and recognition. (*c*) But the worst of it is that it prevents the due enforcement of that cardinal principle of Indian military organization, the *segregation of races and nationalities*—held by all authorities to be "essential to the safety of the Empire," and which has been described by Sir F. Haines as the very "sheet anchor of our security in India." The Army Commission remarks thus on this point :—"The question as it presents itself to us now is this, is it really true that the great principle of segregation of national divisions is preserved under the existing system ? The view which we find ourselves compelled to accept is, that the political separation of nationalities which is so essential to the safety of the Empire is disregarded and nullified in the present arrangement of the Presidential armies." (Rep. paras 40 and 41.) Lord Ripon's Government in their Despatch of October, 1883, writes in still stronger terms :—"It seems to us that to speak of the Indian armies as being now separated by nationalities, as if a safe political condition were thereby secured, when Panjaubis and Hindustanies have been serving indiscriminately at all the stations between Calcutta and Peshawar ; when, in fact, the segregation which obtained before the mutiny has been abandoned, contrary to the advice of Lord Lawrence and other experienced administrators, whose warning voice has for long been disregarded ; it seems to us that the notion of safe political administration being found in the maintenance of this state of things is not justified by the realities of the case." And again, "the Bombay Army is largely recruited from Northern India, —too largely, indeed,—and we have lately protested more than once against the efforts of the Bombay Government, and still more lately of Bombay officers acting in defiance of the orders of their Government, to obtain recruits from Northern India. In fact, it may be said that for some years there has been a continued struggle on this part between the Government of Bombay and the Government of India, the former being desirous of obtaining what they considered to be the best material for their troops, regardless of race and nationality, so that, if they had carried their point, the Bombay Army would in time have been almost homogeneous with the Bengal Army ; the Government of India desiring, on the other hand, to insist that the Bombay Army should be maintained separate in race and nationality from the Bengal Army." And thus "if the Bombay Army had been under the direct administration of the Government of India, its present condition, under which more than one-third of its members are what are locally termed foreigners, that is, soldiers from Panjab and Hindustan, would never have been allowed to come about." (*Vide* Blue Book, E. I. Army, pages 397-8.) These extracts are rather long, but they seem to me decidedly to dispose of what may be called the mutiny argument on which you, in common with other opponents of the change, mainly rely, and show that the existing arrangement, far from serving to maintain that "water-tight compartment" system of army organisation—of such supreme importance to Imperial safety—is gradually striking at its very root by leading to that "intermingling" and fusion of races and nationalities in the Presidential armies, which all military authorities from the Duke of Wellington have raised their warning voice against.

It is in view of such serious evils of the existing Presidential system, administrative, financial, and military that the Army Commission proposes "that instead of maintaining the three Presidential armies, the Army of India should be divided into four separate and distinct bodies to be called army corps, subject to the general control of the Government of India and the Commander-in-Chief in India, but the complete amalgamation of which should be prevented by their territorial segregation, and by the independent powers conferred on the Lieutenant-Generals Commanding." They hold that "India, as respects its military force, must be viewed as a whole and worked as a whole," and their recommendation, if carried out, is intended "to systematise and re-adjust" the great national divisions of the army, while strictly maintaining their segregation, on an intelligent principle and on a simpler and safer basis. And I think in proof of the politically "safe" character of this proposal, it must suffice to say that Sir F. Roberts, our present distinguished Commander-in-Chief in India, then Quarter-Master-General, who is both a soldier and a statesman, and than whom no one knows better India's military needs and India's military resources, was a prominent member of that Commission of 1879 appointed by Lord Lytton's Government, Further, this recommendation to abolish the present Presidential system has been warmly supported by the governments of Lord Lytton, Lord Ripon, and Lord Dufferin, each in stronger language. In their Despatch of August 14, 1885 (para. 81) the Government of Lord Dufferin say :—"We desire again to submit, for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, that the abolition of the Presidential system in its present form, recommended by the Army Commission, and earnestly pressed upon the Secretary of State for India by Lord Ripon's Government, should now be carried out *without further loss of time*. We urge this in the strongest way, not so much because . . . . it is the only means of effecting that reduction of expenditure which we consider it to be incumbent on the Government to effect, as because we are very deeply sensible of the grave inconvenience which must result if this Government is called upon to undertake extensive military operations under the present system of divided military administration. Unless this measure be agreed to, the Indian Government would embark on war weighted with this division of military authority and responsibility." (*Vide* B. L. Blue Book 87, page 41.)

This proposed abolition of the Presidential Commands cannot, of course, be carried out as you say without Parliamentary legislation, but the case for the change is so overwhelmingly strong that its advocates have nothing to fear from the "fullest discussion" which you wish for, and which it will undoubtedly receive in Parliament. If the report be true that the matter has again been taken up by the Supreme Government and pressed on the attention of the Home authorities, the whole question is not unlikely to come up before Parliament during the present session provided, of course, "Ireland does not block the way."

But whatever the final outcome of this re-opening for the third time of this important question of military policy, even the bitterest assailants of Lord Dufferin's administration must admit that it is one proof among many of that conspicuous ability and high-minded courage, with which more than one problem of supreme Imperial importance has been dealt with during the tenure of office of that eminent statesman who hands over his high trust to Lord Lansdowne next week at Calcutta, and leaves these shores after a most brilliant and, on the whole, a successful Indian career, to take up a position of higher trust and responsibility in the diplomatic service of his country. We only hope that this and other similar measures, which his Lordship has so warmly advocated in the true interests of this country, and which still await the sanction of the Home authorities, may be satisfactorily carried out under the administration of his successor.

Dec. 2. G. V. J.

[Our correspondent appears to have lost sight of the fact that the saving estimated by the Commission as certain to result from the changes proposed has, on competent enquiry at home, dwindled down to a minus quantity. He is mistaken, too, in thinking that Mr. Hume has not proposed a reduction in the military resources of the country. In his recent letter to Sir Auckland Colvin, that gentleman stated that one of the aims of the Congress was the substitution of native volunteers and militia for "at least half of the 70,000 European troops we are compelled to pay for."—Ed. B. G.]

MISS JEWEL DEANE AT THE NOVELTY.

Miss Jewel Deane's Bijou Variety Company gave a capital performance last night, before a fairly well-filled house, at the Novelty Theatre. The programme is entirely changed commencing with a farce, continuing with variety songs for part II., and winding up with a sketch called "the Lawyer's Clerk." In the farce Miss J. Dean took the lead (artistically) from start to finish so to speak, two well-known Bombay amateurs running well for second place. The selection of the songs in the 2nd part was exceeded only by the way in which they were sung, the accomplished Miss Tamra's Irish song being vociferously encored. "Home to our Mountain," an extremely difficult duet was admirably rendered by Miss Jewel Deane and Miss Tamras. The Lawyer's Clerk was intensely funny, and when the curtain fell, the audience were in fits of laughter. The programme is an excellent one and is well worth seeing before is changed.

THE ABOLITION OF THE POONA HIGH SCHOOL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—You announced the other day that a fiat had gone forth from the Secretariat, which sanctions what practically amounts to the abolition of the local High School. It is certainly passing strange that the Government of Bombay should have issued a resolution ringing the knell of such a popular and highly useful institution as the local High School, the history of which is almost co-extensive with the establishment of the British rule in the Deccan, and which is endeared to the people of the Deccan by many pleasant associations. The Bombay Government may, perhaps, succeed in saving a few thousand rupees, but the question to be seriously considered is whether it is wise and politic to adopt a measure, which is well calculated to displease every one, for the sake of a paltry sum of money.

It may be urged on behalf of the Government of Bombay that they were forced by financial considerations to consign the High School to the process of slow and gradual death. Now the hollowness of this argument is apparent. Let us take the year 1886-87. The net cost to Government for maintaining the local High School amounts to Rs. 7,982. If the institution ceased to be a Government institution, then the local private schools here will have to accommodate boys who till now found their way into the High School. The Government contribution in the form of a grant to these institutions will be, I presume, Rs. 7,000 or so. I fail to see, therefore, how Government can effect any saving at all. If the institution were handed over to the local municipality, Government would have, I fear to contribute an equal sum to that body. Under these circumstances, Government cannot effect any *real* saving at all. The saving which Government think they will make is a mere *sham* unless they inaugurate a new departure regarding the rules hitherto in force in connection with Government contributions to aided institutions. This much I have to say concerning the financial aspect of the question. We must not lose sight of a very important question which underlies the action of Government. That question is this :—Is the time come, when Government should withdraw from the cause of education and leave the field solely to private competitors ? My opinion is that that time has not yet arrived. I have had the honour of being connected with the local New English School—an institution, which is so very ably and efficiently managed by my friends, and which shows brilliant results every year. I am not prepared to say even with my experience of the managers of the institution, that they will *willingly* undertake this responsibility which Government seek to throw on them. Private institutions will fare, in my opinion, far better when they work side by side with Government institutions than when they are left to themselves. Years must pass before Government can think of entrusting education to private agencies without doing any harm to its cause and progress.

Besides it should be borne in mind that private institutions have not passed through the stage of their experimental existence, and have not yet overcome the initial difficulties which hamper and impede the progress of the private institutions which are yet in their infancy. Some years must elapse before they become so well established that they can efficiently supply the place of Government institutions, and before they can command public confidence.

These are the considerations which render the abolition of the local High School highly impolitic. The citizens of this place have already taken time by the forelock, and submitted a memorial to Lord Reay's Government in connection with this subject. The local Municipality is to be induced to make some contribution to Government in order that the High School may be maintained as a Government institution. I do not at all like this proposal. Government will not be properly consulting their dignity if they accept any contribution from the local Municipality. If the Bombay Government are under financial pressure the way to get out of their difficulty is to effect economy in the school establishment. The monthly pay of the head master of the High School, is Rs. 500. Now this sum may be reduced by Rs. 125 or Rs. 150. This will effect a saving of Rs. 1,500 or Rs. 1,800 per annum. Besides the services of some two or three assistant masters may be dispensed with, and some slight reduction may be made in the pay of the first-assistant masterrs and others. If the scissors of reduction were thus applied, then the saving effected would be a *reality*.

On the whole it appears to me that the local High School should be maintained for some years more, at least as a Government institution, and that Government should not accept any contribution from the local Municipality. Some saving may be effected by Government, as stated above, if they make the proposed reduction. No real saving is to be had if the High School ceased to be a Government institution, or if it were handed over to the Municipality, unless Government intend to introduce a sweeping change regarding the Grant-in-aid system, which has been in force, along with the abolition of the High School. If they contemplate the introduction of any such change they are morally bound, I think, to disclose its nature and its scope before they do away with the existing Government institutions. I sanguinely hope that Load Reay, than whom we have not a better supporter of the cause of higher education, will, in deference to public opinion, which we see manifested in memorials and in our leading newspapers, see his way to restore the High School to its original status, and to rescind any resolution, which his Lordship's Government may have issued in connection with this subject to the satisfaction of all the parties concerned.

Y. N. RANADE.

English Opinion on India Office, Poona, 1st Dec. 1888.

MILITARY NEWS.

Captain J. E. M. Pilkington, Army Pay Department, is posted as Paymaster to the 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment.

Captain N. D. Findlay, Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Rawalpindi to Gurgaon to rejoin O. Battery 4th Brigade Royal Artillery for duty.

On return from field service Captain H. P. Chesney, R.E., is transferred from the Lahore Division, Military Works, to the Barrackpore Division, Military Works.

Captain C. P. Fendall, D. S. O., Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Camp Pur to Rawalpindi for duty with No. 2 (Mountain) Battery, 1st Brigade, Cinque Ports Division.

Paymaster and Honorary Major F. F. Parkinson, 1st Battalion East Kent Regiment, is transferred as Paymaster to the 2nd Battalion Cheshire Regiment, and will embark with that Battalion for England.

Military Works Department.—On being relieved by Captain Chesney, Lieutenant-Colonel G. D'A. Jackson, General List Cavalry, is transferred from the Barrackpore Division, Military Works, to the 2nd Peshin Division.

The following appointments are made :—5th Bengal Cavalry : Lieutenant C. C. Boileau, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be Squadron Officer, vice White, vacated. 31st Punjab Infantry : Lieutenant J. E. Waterfield, Wing Officer and Quartermaster, 45 Sikhs, to be Wing Officer vice Ewart, seconded for employment in the Commissariat Department. 45th Gurkha Light Infantry : Lieutenant J. McD. Baird, supernumerary on the estalishment of the 40th Bengal Infantry, to be Wing Officer on probation. 2nd Battalion 4th Gurkhas : Lieutenant A. Grant, officiating Wing Officer 1st Battalion 4th Gurkhas, is transferred in the same capacity. 2nd Battalion 5th Gurkhas : Lieut. A. H. G. Kemball, Wing Officer, to be Adjutant.

A popular demonstration has been held at Basle against the Salvation Army. A resolution was passed to petition the Federal Government to refuse the request of the Salvation Army for permission to erect an assembly hall in this city.

The Limerick correspondent of the Press Association telegraphs, stating upon unquestionable authority that a second rescript has arrived in Ireland from the Vatican addressed to the Irish Bishops, commanding them in the most explicit terms actively to enforce the former Papal rescript against boycotting and the Plan of Campaign, as being opposed to the morals and to the doctrine of the Roman Catholic Church. The Bishops are directed to order the priests in their dioceses to preach against the agitation, and to take no part whatever in boycotting or the Plan of Campaign movement, but to be against them and to oppose them by every means in their power.

Floriline !—for the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d , of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE "EDEN HALL."

The Marine Court yesterday resumed its investigations with the circumstances attending the accident to the Eden Hall on the 15th September last, when she collided with the Dock wall as she was entering the Prince's Dock on that morning.

Mr. Frere, Solicitor to Government, conducted the enquiry ; Mr. Brown appeared for Captain Hughes of the Eden Hall, and Mr. Smetham represented Mr. Piper, the pilot who was on board when the accident occurred.

Captain Hughes was recalled and examined as to Port Trust rules relating to the entering of the Docks.

William M. Williams, the chief officer of the Eden Hall, was then examined, and stated he held an ordinary master's certificate. Mr. Piper, the pilot came on board, he said, on the morning of the 15th, and after the port anchor was hove, he ordered witness to cat and fish it. Witness asked permission to keep it at the hawse pipe on account of the ship being 30 ft. out of water, and in case of accidents. The pilot said "very well, leave it there," as witness told him it could be let go just as soon as from there as from the rail. The starboard chain was then hove and the pilot ordered an anchor to be ready, but did not mention which anchor ; he then went on the bridge. Witness could not recollect that he reported to the pilot, before backing out of the shipping, that both anchors were ready, as he knew it was his duty to have them ready and he kept them ready. The ship was then anchored with the starboard anchor at the entrance to the Prince's Dock channel, at this time both anchors were ready. Witness stood at the forecastle head, and as they were nearing the Dock wall the pilot ordered the port anchor to be let go. The port anchor was not let go, and the reason was because witness had the carpenter at the starboard anchor with this lever fixed in the windlass. On account of this the port anchor did not go down instantaneously. It only went down about two fathoms. The men had to shift from the starboard to the port anchor. Witness had not heard the pilot order the port anchor to be let go. The Captain sung out to let go the anchor, but did not mention which. The carpenter then went over to the port anchor, and witness saw him unscrew the lever so that a fathom or two went out, witness ordered him to screw it up again, as he received a countermanded order from the bridge to let go the other anchor, the latter order was carried out at once. As near as possible, 30 seconds had elapsed between the two orders. It was nearly a minute after the starboard anchor was left go that the vessel struck the Dock wall. Witness did not know what the orders from the bridge were, as they were quite excited then. The only words he could then distinguish were "let go the anchor" repeated. This occurred between the contrary orders with regard to both anchors.

Examined by Mr. Smitham, the witness said that it was about three minutes after the order to go astern was given that she struck. It must have taken three minutes to cover the 300 ft. from the dock wall. The pilot did ring out to let go the port anchor more than once, witness could not say how many times he sung this out. When the pilot got tired of singing out for the port anchor witness supposed he sang out for the starboard anchor (laughter.) Witness could not say, owing to the excitement that prevailed, whether the pilot had sung out for the port or any anchor to be let go. He accounted for the excitement by stating it was due to the interval taken in going from one anchor to the other. If the anchors were at the hawse pipe and both anchors were ordered to be let go the order could not be carried out as there was only one lever. When the pilot came on board, he ordered the anchor to be cattled and fished but he gave witness permission to carry them at the hawsepipe. This was the first time witness had taken a ship into the Dock. The pawl was not down and it was not because it was up that the port anchor could not be let go. Witness maintained that he had reported to the Captain and the pilot that both anchors were ready to let go.

Examined by Mr. Brown witness stated that he was all the time on the forecastle and attending to the orders given from the bridge. On his own motion witness ordered his men to stand by the stardboard anchor because he saw the ship going at a great speed towards the Dock. He chose the starboard anchor in preference to the port because that was the last anchor used, and because he had no orders to the contrary. He could see through the hatch that the men were carrying out the orders given, the vessel had slowed down when witness ordered the carpenter and the quartermaster to go to the starboard anchor.

Mr. Gibbs, third officer, spoke to having an impression that Mr. Piper gave the chief officer permission to leave the anchor at the house pipe. The pilot said to the chief officer that it would do very well there, witness swore that Mr. Piper had not added a caution with the permission, that he had given the order to cat and fish the anchor. Witness also spoke as to Mr. Piper saying that if any accident occurred to the ship he could always get out of it, while the officers might lose their billets over it.

The carpenter William Barton was the next witness. He stated he was at duty at the windlass, the anchors were secured by the compressors. The chief officer had ordered him to have both anchors ready and he had the lever in the starboard windlass. He then received an order to let go the port anchor and took the lever to the port windlass and while he was unscrewing it the chief officer shouted out to hold on, the port chain had run out very little. Witness was then ordered to let the starboard anchor go which he did, the quartermaster assisting him. He was then ordered to hold on, and the strain on the windlass pulled it forward.

Examined by Mr. Smetham, the witness said there was only one lever for the windlass. He never saw but one lever in a ship. If it broke, any ordinary iron bar could be used. The port anchor was not lowered. The chief officer only shouted out once to let the port anchor go. It took more than the ordinary time to start the port anchor as witness had to go over from the other side. Neither of the chains jammed.

The Quarter-Master W. Evans was called and Mr. Pearce, the assistant Dock Master, who was on the pier head that morning were examined. The latter spoke as to the orders he heard given by Mr. Piper. He heard the order to let go the port anchor and heard him say "If you can't let it go, let go both anchors." (Laughter). Witness then turned away and did not see if the anchors were let go. When he saw that the first anchor had not been let go, and that the starboard anchor was let go after a couple of seconds, he thought there would be an accident, and prepared the fenders accordingly.

By Mr. Smetham.—Witness noticed that as the Eden Hall came towards the Dock, she steered rather wild, and subsequently he noticed when her helm was hard astarboard her rudder was only half over. The Dock-master had drawn his attention to it, witness did not think a collision would have occurred if either anchor had been let go 30 seconds after the orders had been given.

James Wilkie, the second engineer, stated that the engines worked well and there was no hitch, no complaint, made by any one. Two main boilers were under steam on the morning of the accident. There was more than the full complement of stokers in the stokehole.

Mr. Piper was recalled and examined by the court. He said he did request the captain to put the anchor on the rail, but the captain said the anchor could be more easily let go from the hose pipe. Witness pointed out that all he could do on board was to give orders, but he could not compel them to be carried out. Witness referred to a case in which such a case did occur. He gave an order but it was disobeyed.

Mr. Brown addressed the court on behalf of the captain. He remarked that the court could be of but one opinion only with regard to him, and that was that he had done his duty in every way, while acting under the advice or orders of the pilot. The learned counsel maintained that with regard to the order to cut and fish the port anchor given by Mr. Pilot, the latter had really given permission and concurred with the captain and chief officer as to hanging it at the house pipe. Mr. Brown apprehended however that the court would hold that under no circumstances was the captain blameable for the accident.

On behalf of Mr. Piper, Mr. Smetham contended that his client had ordered the anchor to be cut and fished, and if the order had been obeyed the subsequent orders to let go the port or the starboard anchor would have been carried out. Mr. Piper was an old servant and acted in such a way as he had always done. The fault in not letting the port anchor go was the fault which caused the collision, and was the fault of not having a proper crew. Mr. Smetham quoted the evidence of the chief officer to show that Mr. Pipar's action had been such as was consistent with the duty of taking the Eden Hall into the Prince's Dock. The onus of blame was laid on the officers of the ship and the accident was attributed by Mr. Smetham to the improper equipment of the vessel. The learned counsel referred to the absence of the captain from the Departmental enquiry and remarked that if he had done so this enquiry would not have been held two months after the accident, which was very trivial. Mr. Smetham hoped that the court would hold that his client was not to blame for the accident which was due to the disobedience of the officers and the faulty equipment of the vessel.

The court adjourned at 6 p.m., Mr. Cooper intimating that judgemen would be delivered on Monday.

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A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies' steam-boats and Dâk companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PIQUET ROAD, WITHOUT THE FORT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th of December, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD &Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Nemchund Mellapchund, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Shrierushtna Janardhun, administrator of the property and credits of Janardhun Purshotum, deceased, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 3rd day of February, 1888 –

All that piece of ground with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Piquet Road in Bombay, fronting the said Piquet Road, on the north side thereon in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 185 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 132, new No. 1077, old Survey No. 9-1190, new Survey No. 1781 and by the Assessor of Municipal Taxes under ward Nos. 912 and 913, and street Nos. 39, 41, 43 and Land bounded on the north by the house of Venaek Gungadhur, on the south by the said Piquet Road, on the east by the property of Mehrwanjee Hormusjee Mehta, on the west by the property of Pranjeewundas Hurjeewundass and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Shric ustna Janardhun.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS, BOARDS, AND PLANKS AT TANK BUNDER.

Under instructions from the voluntary liquidators of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Ld., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises of the mill, at Tank Bunder, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th at 4 p m.

About 125 tons superior teak scantlings, boards, and planks of various sizes, and suitable for many varieties of work, in lots to suit purchasers.

SPECIAL SALE FOR CHRISTMAS SEASON.
NOTICE TO DEALERS AND PRIVATE PURCHASERS.

On SATURDAY next the 8th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will hold in Hummum Street, Fort, below the offices of Messrs. F Fischer and Co., a clearance sale of samples and consignments of—

Toys of every variety and description, in lots to suit private purchasers.
Baskets fancy, gilt and lined of every shape and form.
Bugler and Cucoo Clocks, of rich and new shapes and designs.
Pictures, of great novelties in gilt frames.
Ornaments and fancy goods of great taste and variety.
A variety of other goods, too numerous to enumerate.
The goods will be on view 3 days before sale.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SQUARES.

On SATURDAY next, the 8th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder, by order of Alexander Mackenzie, Esq.
200 large-sized superior teak squares.
In lots to suit purchaser.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

BONA FIDE SALE OF ENGLISH-BUILT VICTORIAS.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account of the concerned, on MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 2-30 p. m., the under mentioned English-built carriages, arrived per P. & O. steamer Bengal:—

1, Victoria, by Hale. morocco lining and moveable coach box.
2. Victoria, by King and Co.. London, cloth lining and moveable coach box, a stylish carriage.
3. Victoria, by Wright and Sons, Harrogate, with morocco lining.
4. Victoria, by Offord, London, with morocco lining and apron.
5. Victoria, with morocco lining.

On MONDAY next, the 10th instant at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of Messrs. Elliott Wallace and Co., and on account and at the risk of Mahomedally Ebrahim—
269.—465-66—2 cases Emery cloth, ex s.s. Hornhead.
On account and at the risk of Currimbhoy Jeewajee—
298—112—1 cask chissels, &c., ex s.s. Clan Mackay.
296—163—1 case hand saws, ex s.s. Clan Mackay.
291—109-11—3 casks hooes, ex s.s. Britania.

On TUESDAY, next, the 11th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms (first-floor). the valuable and handsome French-polished, richly carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware crockery and glassware, a mahogany square pianoforte by Soundy and Co., 3 light argand lamps by Tucker, table ornaments, pictures, carpets, ice box, &c., the property of a gentleman.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Dady Sett's Hill, Cumballa, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome English-built canoe-shaped landau, with self-acting hood, a handsome English-built miniature office brougham, a pair of strong grey walers, 2 handsome grey Arab horses, sets of English-made double and single harness, saddles and bridles, rich table ornaments, superior China and Japanese flower vases, Hink's patent kerosine oil table and hanging lamps, first-rate pictures, carpets, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots &c., the property of the late J. McLEOD CAMPBELL, Esq., C.S.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BELGAUM FOR SALE.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as administrator of the estate of the late Mr. A. M. Cantem, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, at Belgaum, on SATURDAY, the 15th December, at 4 p.m.—

A large piece of ground, containing about 14 acres and 35 goontas, and registered under Survey Nos. 665, 666, and 684, together with a large pucka built bungalow, stable, outhouses and a well standing thereon, and situate at Belgaum on the road leading to the Fort. It commands a splendid view, and is one of the best bungalows in the station.

The sale will be final, and the property will be sold to the highest bidder.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Auctioneers at their offices in Bombay.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, December 5, 1888.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property at Cumballa Hill, opposite Messrs. Kemp and Co.'s shop.

Under instructions from the executors of the late Mr. Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandee, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th December at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following very valuable landed property:—

All that piece of land, of the Pension and Tax Tenure, with the bungalow and out-houses standing thereon, situate at Cumballa Hill, in the registration district of Bombay, in the town and Island of Bombay, and abutting on the north side of the Gowalia Tank Road, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 583 and 667, new Nos. 2782 and 3011; old Survey Nos. 64, 82, 64 and 65; new Survey Nos. 70, 68; and by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward D No. 3129, Altamont Road, No. 1, containing by admeasurement 40 90 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the east by the property of Manekjee Dorabjee Butcher, on or towards the west by the road leading out of the said Gowalia Tank Road to Altamont, on or towards the north partly by the said Altamont Road and partly by the property of the late Joseph Maria de Ga, on or towards the south by the Gowalia Tank Road aforesaid, and the said heriditaments and premises which were formerly in the occupation of Dr. Edith Pechey, and are now in that of Kumar Samat Singjee, of Palitana.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to the undersigned.

Under instructions from the Secretary to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on FRIDAY, the 7th December next, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the Lock Hospital building at Victoria Road, Byculla, the whole of the furniture, clothing and cooking utensils, &c., belonging to the hospital, consisting of bed cases, blankets, quilts, sarries, towels, funnels, feeding bottles, iron weights, large high chairs, iron cots, hanging and wall kerosine lamps, writing and mess table, bookcases, buckets, &c., &c.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 strong second-hand office shigram.
1 ,, pony cart.
1 powerful bay Arab horse, 14·2, goes in saddle and harness.
1 handsome strong glass fronted circular brougham.
1 ,, ,, grey Arab horse, quiet to ride and drive.

AUCTION SALE OF YACHT "SEA QUEEN" AND "MAUD."

On MONDAY next, the 10th December at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Apollo Bunder—

The yacht, "Queen," is 76 feet long, 11-12 broad and 4-25 deep. She was built at the Government Dockyard and is furnished with two masts, deck, eliptic stern, &c., and her register tonnage is 33-22.

The yacht is lying off Apollo Bunder, and is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGALOWS at Mahableshwur and Panchgany.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th December next, at 3 p. m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by public Auction at their rooms, No. 5, Apollo street, Bombay, unless previously sold by private contract, by order of the executer and trustees of the last will and testament of this late WILLIAM ALEXANDER L. MACKENZIE, Esq., the following very valuable landed properties at Mahableshwur and Panchgany:—

Lot No.

A large piece of land, with the bungalow standing thereon, known as "Westwood," situate at Mahableshwur, registered as property No. 24 in the Office of the Superintendent of Mahableshwur.

The bungalow is furnished and is close to "Bella Vista", and "Rockdale" and is considered one of the best bungalows on the hill. The annual assessment charged by Government is Rs. 33-1-0 for this lot and the property comprised in Lot No. 2. and will be apportioned. The furniture will be included in the sale. This bungalow was let last hot season for Rs. 1,000.

Lot No. 2.

A large piece of land at Mahableshwur aforesaid, with the bungalow and outhouses thereon, known as "Parkhall." This property adjoins the property comprised in lot No. 1, and was let last hot season for Rs. 600. The bungalow has a good reputation and is furnished. The furniture will be included in the sale.

Lot No. 3.

All that piece of land, containing by admeasurement 11 acres and 25 guntas, with a bungalow standing thereon, known as "Eagles Nest," situate at Mahableshwur, and registered as property No. 44 in the Office of the Superintendent of Mahableshwur. This bungalow is also furnished, and is situated, on a prominent position on the way to "Lodwick" Point Road, and commands an extensive and very beautiful view. It was let out for the last hot season for Rs. 600. The annual assessment is Rs. 31-1 0, and the furniture is included in the sale.

Lot No. 4.

All that piece of land, with two bungalows standing thereon known respectively as "Willie Cottage" and "Arthu Cottage," situate at Panchgany. These bungalows are in the same compound about 70 feet distant from each other, and each of them yields Rs. 300 per annum, and are plainly furnished. The furniture is included in the sale. These properties will, if necessary, be sold to suit the convenience of purchasers, be sold separately.

For particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, Solicitors for the executors and trustees, or to the undersigned, to whom also tenders for purchase by private contract may be made.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, December 5, 1888.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 4.

SILVER is still quoted by Reuter at 42⅞d. per oz., but, according to private messages the metal was 1-16d. dearer at 42 15-16d. Rupee Securities were ⅛ per cent. lower for Fours at £66⅞, but ⅛ per cent. higher for 4½ per cents., at £70⅞. Indian Sterling Loan was ½ per cent. down at 105½. Consols are quoted at 96½ ex-dividend. French Rentes were ⅛ per cent. higher at 83, and Paris Exchange on London had advanced a little to Francs 23·31.

In the Mincing Lane Markets, Linseed was flat, and Calcutta seed to arrive *via* the Canal was 6d per quarter lower, at 42s. 6d. per quarter, the quotation for the new crop *via* the Cape being 39s. against last Friday's rate of 43s. for old. Bombay seed was also 3d. per quarter lower, at 42s. 9d. per quarter. Rapeseed was quiet, but unchanged in value, as also was Poppyseed. The Goat Skin Sales opened dull yesterday with prices 1d. to 1½d. lower. 1,100,000 Goat Skins will be offered at these sales, and 540,000 Sheep Skins. The Wheat Market continued dull, but quotations both from London and Liverpool, come as before.

COTTON in Liverpool closed firm last evening. Surats steady. The sales aggregated 10,000 bales, inclusive of 600 bales Surats ; the day's Imports were 10,000 bales. Mid.-American advanced 1-16d. per lb., say, to 5½d., and Arrivals were 1-64d. per lb. in all positions ; but Surats were quite unchanged. The Manchester Market had been firm, but the quotations wired show no change in prices.

In New York, the spot price was unaltered at 9⅞ cents ; but March Futures were 3 points lower, at 9·88 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. yesterday were 48,000 bales, going against the underrated figures in the previous two years :—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Monday's Receipts	48,000	58,000	53,000
Two days' do.	77,000	59,000	92,000
Since 1st Sept.	2,692,000	3,175,000	2,797,000

Our local market for the staple has not altered in tone or quotations to-day, the former having been firm throughout, and the latter at yesterday's level, notwithstanding an attempt on the part of dealers to establish higher rates in presence of the firmer tenor of advices from Liverpool. A mederate business has transpired, consisting of a line of "Fully Good" Bhownuggur, for April-May delivery, at Rs. 211-13 ; and some "Good" Akola, for March, at Rs. 207 ; and in ready stuff, some 500 bales of Julgaum at Rs. 210 ; and smaller lots of Bengals and Khangaum Ginned, at Rs. 187-94, and 218¼, respectively.

WHEAT.—There has been rather more doing in this market to-day, but the tone has been quiet, and prices show no change in any description.

SEEDS are as neglected as ever, and only a very small business is reported. Dealers do not, apparently, think it worthwhile to lower their pretentions, while demand is so slack and not likely to improve in view of the discouraging advices from the other side, and the market may be called steady at our last quotations.

The Receipts of produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton..............................	6,162	bales
Wheat.............................	37,013	cwt.
Linseed	6,023	,,
Rapeseed	11,432	,,
Gingelly..........................	12,930	,,
Poppyseed.......................	645	,,

FREIGHTS are dull and declining. Seed for Liverpool, this month's shipment could have been done at 22s. 6d. ; and Seed and Wheat for next July and August shipment at 21s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened with an attempt at steadiness, but became quiet again later on. Very little business has transpired, and rates are about on the level of yesterday's quotations. 1s. 4 17-32d. was attainable in only one direction in demand Bank Bills, and that had probably gone when the market closed. Three months' sight credits have been quoted at 1s. 4 23-32d. for near delivery, to 1s. 4 21-32d for May ; but very little Private Paper has been offering. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	......	...1s. 4½ to 17-32d.	per rupee
Do.	Telegraphic Transfer	...1s. 4 15-32d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight	.........1s. 4½d.	,,
Credits	3 ,,	.........1s. 4 23-32d.	,,
Francs	3 ,,	.........1s.76½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady throughout the day, but business is on a small scale. Fours for cash, and also for the next account, have been quoted at 98, with sellers for the account at the rate, but few buyers. The other denomination is still quoted at 103½ nominal.

SHARES have been rather quiet to-day ; but we have again to note an advance in several Mill shares. City of Bombay are Rs. 10 higher, at Rs. 1,030 ; Queen, Rs. 7½, at Rs. 957½ ; Lucknidas Khimji, Rs. 5, at Rs. 980 ; and David Mills, Rs. 2½ at Rs. 562½. Swadeshi are Rs. 10 down, at Rs. 450. Mofussil Press shares are Rs. 2½ lower, at Rs. 410. Port Canning shares are Rs. 10 higher, at Rs. 357½.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	13 p c	917½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 d	990
Bank of Madras	11,000	500	all	11 d	825
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 d.	120
Hong. and Shang. Corporation	40,000	100	...	17½	£19
National Bank of India	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	130
PRESS COMPANIES					
Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,25	Rs. 75	1,225
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	410
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 10	810
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 30	250
Bellary	62	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	215
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 15	100
Bombay Cotton Press.	10	11	125	Rs. 20	150
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,830	1,830	Rs. 50	625
East India Press Co.	0	,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,175
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld.	400	2,0	...		265
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 0	1,550
French Press Co.	90	500	500	Rs. 80	500
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	45	500	500	Rs. 45	40
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	21	450	all	Rs. 16	350
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	Rs. 2	200
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	12	Rs.	65
Mofussil Co.	8,125	400	40	Rs. 2	410
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 35	539 520
New Indian Press	4,000	12	12	Rs. 10	90
Prince of W. Press	600	500	10	Rs. 3	385
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	50	Rs. 0	20 410
Sind Press Co.	40	2,000	75	Rs. 50	440½
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	10	1,000	1,000	R. 12	40 1,225
Sassoon Press Co	80	500	500		550
Volkart Press Co.	605	1,000	1,000	P	550
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ld.	1,000 750	200 200	200 150	10 p ct	29 151
Badham Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	151xd
Bapty Co., Ld.	325		185	Nil.	
Bombay Land & Build. Co., Ld		00	0	6 p.c.	590
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c	510
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	75nom
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	5	880
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 135	3,325
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs. 33½	930
Bombay Municipal Bonds	—	—	—	5 p.c.	108
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500	500	..	490
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	2,000	00	100	Rs. 10	
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	470
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	41
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	7
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	45,000	25	25		
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	50	250	250	..	150
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 21	347½
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	30	100	Rs. 10	81
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.ct	80
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	10.	..	104xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	200
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	2	8 p. c.	17
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 1	40nom
Port Canning Co.	8,000	00	1,000	R 9	357½
Royal Flour Mills	12,500	100	100	Nil	40
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	105xd
Soundy & Co. Ld.	1,000	10	10	9 p.c.	95xd
Southwell and Austin	1,000	...	...	...	30
Telephone Co., Ld.	12,20-	...	25	Rs. 2	7
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 91	1,315
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 10	155xd
Western India Flour Mills	000	12	125	nil	
M. Mody & Co.					
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
G. I. P. R. per cent. Stock	..	£10	...	..	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	..	£100	...	..	..

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

MOLONY—GRIGG—Nov 8, at Trafalgar-square, F A Molony, Lieut, Royal Engineers, son of the late F B Molony, Madras Civil Service, to Katherine Mary, elder daughter of J W Grigg, of Heathfield, Tamerton Foliot, Devon.

WETHERALL—BERESFORD—Nov 10, at Eaton-square, W A Wetherall, Esq., late of the Indian Navy, son of the late Col C Wetherall, K C T, 13th Hussars, to Annie G Beresford, daughter of the late Capt W Beresford, Indian Cavalry.

DEATHS.

ASTON—Nov 12, at 6, Elgin-avenue, W. Lieut-Colonel H Aston, late 10th Bombay Native Infantry, aged 84.

CLARKE—Nov 7, at Thalassa Lodge, Worthing, T Clarke, Esq., late of the Madras Civil Service, eldest son of R Clarke, Esq., also of the Madras Civil Service, aged 73.

DUCAT—Nov 11, at Charmouth, Dorsetshire, Maj-Genl C M Ducat, late Bombay Staff Corps, aged 55.

HANDLEY—Nov 9, in London, Mary, wife of J W Handley, Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court, Madras, aged 31.

LAYARD—Nov 7, at Lansdown-place, Cheltenham, Rosamond Elizabeth, widow of the late F Layard, late Ceylon Civil Service, and youngest daughter of the late John J W Lloyd, Esq., of Danyrallt, Carmarthenshire.

MACAULAY—Nov 10, at Brighton. Fanny Macaulay, daughter of Z. Macaulay, and only sister of Lord Macaulay.

PORTER—Nov 10, at Bayswater, W, Marrianne, wife of Col J F Porter, of the 1st Madras Cavalry (retired.)

STROVER—At 31, Osborne-terrace, Clapham-road, Major W M Strover, Bengal Retired List.

THOMSON—Nov 15, at Dulwich, Sir R F Thomson, G C M G, C I E, LL D, lately Her Majesty's Envoy and Minister to the Shah of Persia.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1888.

THE Government Resolution upon education in the Bombay Presidency in 1887-88 is important not only for the review it gives of the achievements of the year, but also for the strong light which it throws upon what may now be considered the settled policy of Government. The review shows in the first place a general increase in the number of scholars, an increase to which every race, especially Mahomedans and aborigines, has contributed. The scholars in public institutions numbered 484,059, besides 70,339 pupils in private institutions. Last year in the Arts Colleges alone was there a decrease ; in every other class of institution the attendance rose. In the year under review the Arts Colleges nearly recovered lost ground, and the only falling off was in professional colleges. The most salient feature in the paragraph devoted to higher education was the large number of failures in the Matriculation Examination. The subject is only too familiar, but it may be well to recall the fact that out of 3,012 candidates sent up only 823 passed. The review deals severely with private tuition as a method of preparation for Matriculation, but it is not more severe than the returns themselves. No fewer than 1,454 candidates out of 1,555 sent up by private tutors were plucked. This, however, marks a slight improvement on the year before, when, to use the scathing expression employed by the Governor in Council, the time of the examiners was wasted on 1,024 candidates out of 1,066 registered as from private tuition. There is a laxity here which evidently requires to be corrected. The remedy is in the hands of the University, which ought to be able, without infringing on any legitimate interest, to impose some reasonable condition precedent to examination. That so little grain should be sifted from such an intolerable deal of chaff is a scandal calculated to bring the University into contempt. The Resolution should go far to allay the fears with which we were at one time so familiar as to the effect that the development of the practical side of education would have upon the literary. Since the close of the educational year covered by the Resolution the Victoria Technical Institute has been opened. We shall not know until next year what its effect may be upon the higher education with which at the time it was feared it would compete. Last year and the year before excellent resolutions were written and eloquent speeches were delivered on the subject. The High Schools for all that made perceptible progress. There were 20,155 male students in them, or 403 more than in the previous year. Where there was a reduction of numbers it was the Government Schools that were effected, the policy of Government in regard to these institutions being to raise their standard and to transfer their lower classes to the aided schools. Whatever objections may be made to this, it is in consistence with the recognised policy of Government. A rather bitter but not very necessary controversy is brought to mind by a reference to what is being done in Sind. In that Province, the Resolution says, Mr. Jacob's vigorous and undivided attention to education is producing many reforms which are not recorded in statistics.

The paragraph in the Resolution which relates to primary education must now, for some time to come, be of increasing interest year by year. The management of primary schools will year by year fall in an increasing degree upon local and Municipal bodies, and it is important to watch the way in which they acquit themselves of their stewardship. They have not been idle in regard to middle schools, the attendance in these institutions under Municipal Boards having increased from 2,799 to 3,074. But they have not been so successful in the oversight of primary schools, the attendance in which, 62,758, has fallen off by 756 boys in the year. This is unsatisfactory for more reasons than one. There have been more schools but fewer scholars, and unfortunately the very centres of population in which municipalities have been planted are those in which, until recently, the progress of primary education was most marked. The suggestion of the Government that the municipalities may possibly be neglecting the education of the masses for the more ambitious pursuit of secondary education scarcely explains the facts. The classes that take advantage of middle schools are more likely to do so spontaneously than those who come under primary education, and the probability is that the increase in these schools has been developed without any special exertion on the part of the municipalities. In the local board schools also there has been a falling off in the total of attendance, though Sind and the Northern division have gained. It is not altogether satisfactory to find a gain of over 6,300 boys in the attendances in primary schools of the Native States cited as the chief compensation for the diminished attendance in board and Municipal schools in British territory. The friends of local self-government can scarcely avoid looking upon it as a reproach to our local self-governing institutions that in this important function municipalities and local boards should be so far behind administration in Native States where even the germ of local self-government has not yet been planted. The Resolution observes that female education advances slowly. There are only 53,526 girls in the public and private schools of this Presidency, or three out of every hundred girls of school age. The Government eagerly avail themselves of the experience of the Poona High School for girls to point a moral in the interest of aided as against Government schools. There has been a falling off in attendance and a rise of Rs. 19 per head in the cost, the total cost of Government for the institution being nearly Rs. 10,000, exclusive of the Municipal contribution. This sum, however, exceeds the aggregate grant in aid to four female aided schools, the aggregate attendance in which was ten times more than that in the High School. Yet the whole five seem to have been equally successful in their work. The moral which the Government wish to be drawn from the comparison at a time when the principle of Government support is being abandoned for that of aided education is obvious.

In view of recent developments in the financial policy of the Government of India a good deal of interest naturally attaches to the paragraph in the resolution which deal with ways and means. Here the facts of our educational administration seem in more than one respect to have shaped themselves in anticipation of the new departure that is in contemplation in provincial finance. "Increase your school fees," the Government of India say, "if you wish to make up the deficiencies in your local resources which the abolition of the current provincial contract may create." As a matter of fact fees last year provided 20·6 per cent. of the educational expenditure, or more than one and a half per cent. in excess of the amount derived from them in the year before. Fee receipts, therefore, at ten lakhs and three quarters constituted no less than a fifth of the educational expenditure. The Bombay Government must have had before them at the time this resolution was prepared the recent important letter in the Financial Department of the Government of India. We hardly think that we misinterpret their intentions when we say that they seem fully prepared to act upon the suggestions contained in that embarrassing document. They remark in the last paragraph of the resolution that the creation of a valuable fee revenue of ten and three quarter lakhs of rupees is no small achievement, and the satisfaction with which the observation is made seems to imply a disposition to draw yet more largely upon that fairly productive source of revenue. If that is so, it is sincerely to be hoped that the Government will bear in mind the strongly expressed opinion of the Education Commission that the existing scale of school fees is fully as high as the people can afford to pay. The caution which the Education Commission gave upon this point is emphasized by the fact that in the Native States the fees represent only nine per cent. of the school expenditure, or considerably less than half the percentage of the schools in this Presidency as a whole. Another means of meeting the financial requirements of the time has been suggested in an increase in local rates as well as in school fees. Here, too, the facts have anticipated the indications given by the Government of India, the contribution to educational expenditure from local and Municipal rates last year having been respectively 15·7 per cent. and 5·3 against 14·1 and 4·2 in the previous year. Whatever measures may be resorted to in order to make both ends meet, the Government are at no pains to conceal their determination to restrict the sphere of their educational operations as much as possible. The concluding sentence of the resolution shows that. They say "the creation of a valuable fee revenue which last year aggregated ten and three-quarter lakhs of rupees is no small achievement, and the model institutions which the State will still maintain, with its agencies of inspection and its training colleges are the best aids which Government can promise education in the future." The significance of this paragraph will not be mistaken.

AT a meeting of the Syndicate of the University a week since a vote was carried by a small majority to ask Mr. Pendse, who is an examiner in Sanskrit, to give an explanation in writing of a fact deposed to in his evidence before the Crawford Committee in the Vindze case. Mr. Vindze, it was alleged, had been importuned by Hanmantrao to pay a certain sum of money as the only means of avoiding something which he dreaded. While Vindze was endeavouring to resist the pressure put upon him he visited Mr. Pendse, and told him that he had Rs. 1,000, which he was afraid he would have to pay in compliance with Hanmantrao's demand, and while the matter was pending he asked his friend to take charge of the notes. This Mr. Pendse stated in his evidence that he had done, keeping the notes for a week until Vindze handed them over. The Syndicate decided that it was desirable that a written explanation should be given as to his knowledge of the Vindze transaction, which be did not at the time report to the Government. A contemporary gave immediate editorial prominence to the fact that the Sydicate had determined to call upon Mr. Pendse for an explanation as to his knowledge of the alleged payment of a bribe, being careful to add "Mr. Pendse is one of the University examiner." Mr. W. E. Hart, Fellow in Arts and Law in the Bombay University, has written to the Registrar, Dr. Peterson, asking that functionary to have the goodness to inform him at an early date :—(1) Whether it is true that the Syndicate of the University have without reference to the Senate called upon one of the University Examiners for an explanation of his conduct in not giving information of an alleged offence said to have been committed to his knowledge by another person holding no office or appointment from the University. (2) Whether such action was taken by unanimous resolution of all or of some only, and which, of the members. On this point the facts we have just stated will supply Mr. Hart with information not given by our contemporary. The members of the Syndicate who asked for the explanation are fewer than the fingers of one hand. On the next point (3) Mr. Hart inquires by or on what or whose authority the Syndicate take action. (4) Mr. Hart wants to know—if the examiner give an explanation not deemed sufficient or if he decline to give any—whether the Syndicate intend to take any further, and what, action without reference to the Senate. If so, Mr. Hart asks the Registrar to have the goodness to request them to postpone action until there is an opportunity of taking the sense of the Senate on the subject. Mr. Hart questions first, the legality, and second, the expediency of the action of the Syndicate in the matter, and in this he is distinctly in his right as a Fellow of the University. The request of the Syndicate for an explanation has, we learn, been formally communicated to the Examiner, and he has informed the Syndicate that he has personally no objection to give the explanation asked for by them, but he finds himself unable, under the rules of the Service, to give to outsiders an explanation of his action as a Government servant. If the University apply to the Government to accord him permission to explain the circumstances under which he, as a Government servant, became cognisant of the Vindze incident, and his reasons for the course taken, he is in a position to satisfy the Syndicate of his good faith in the matter. He will feel grateful to the Syndicate for the opportunity thus afforded him of setting forth the true state of the case. We hope they will move the Government to give the necessary orders. The Syndicate will do well to regularise their proceedings by applying to the hierarchical superiors of Mr. Pendse for the explanation required, since they constitute themselves the judges of his conduct in not giving information to the Government touching an alleged offence, committed, as Mr. Hart points out, by a person holding no office or appointment from the University.

As our local contemporary has denied the accuracy of the telegram in Monday's *Bombay Gazette,* in which Lord Salisbury is reported to have spoken of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji as "a black man," we think it necessary to say that the telegram came to us in the ordinary way from our London correspondent, a journalist in whose reliability and good faith no one, except ourselves, has more reason to trust than our contemporary. In these circumstances it ought not to be necessary to hint at the propriety of withdrawing, first the suggestion that the telegram was "picked up in Bombay from the gutter, perhaps of some misinformed association or other," and secondly, the description of our correspondent's message as a "cock and bull story." Our contemporary may, however, do as he likes about that. We now call his attention to the fact that, according to another telegram which reaches us from London to-day, the *Daily News* had something to say on Monday about the "shocking words" applied by Lord Salisbury to an Indian gentleman. At the same time, if our contemporary is able to justify the confidence of his contradiction by producing his own version of the speech, we shall be glad to see it. When he says that we may take it without further examination that Lord Salisbury never used the words attributed to him, we can only say that we hope he did not, and that we shall be extremely pleased if our contemporary will tell us what Lord Salisbury really did say. But a communication from the Mahatmas, or the equally cheap and even less reliable warrant of a *Times of India* estimate of the probabilities of the case, will not do.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S brief stay in Bombay has so far been characterised by the extraordinary energy his Excellency has displayed. The two days since his arrival have been crowded with engagements, and judging from what still remains to be done it will not be a matter for surprise if His Excellency looks for Thursday morning with impatience. Both Monday's and Wednesday's programme were full, but to-day's seems one of greater magnitude than either. There is to be a garden party in honour of His Excellency at Government House at half-past four o'clock this evening ; after which H. E. the Marchioness of Lansdowne will visit the Cama Hospital. At 4-15 the Marquis of Lansdowne will visit the Technical Institute, and at 5 p.m., H. E. will open the new cattle ward at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel, and at 10 o'clock H. E. will hold a reception for native gentlemen at Government House.

THE chief event yesterday in connection with the Viceroy designate's reception in Bombay was the presentation at the Secretariat, of an address by the Chamber of Commerce. The Hon. F. Forbes Adam, President of the Chamber of Commerce, introduced the several members to His Lordship and then read to him the address, a very lengthy one, in which after expressing a cordial welcome to the Marquis on his arrival in India, the members of the Chamber trusted the extension of railway communication in India was a question that would enlist his sympathy and support. Of recent years Western India had received, in this respect, a fair share of recognition, and Bombay as a port was on the eve of obtaining a material acceleration to trade from the opening of the Indian Midland and the Nagpore-Bengal Railways, which were rapidly approaching completion. A line on the broad gauge from Godra to Rutlam was, however, still required before the main routes of communication could be considered as fairly previded for, and although this railway had invariably been assigned a leading position in the schemes of development of extension advocated by the Chamber, still, recognising the grave financial difficulties which the government of his predecessor had to contend with, owing in great measure to the fall in exchange value of the rupee, the Chamber had refrained for some time from insisting on the claims, which the line had to a first place on the Government programme. They ventured to hope the line would receive some attention from His Lordship when considering fresh schemes of extension. Some of the heads of expenditure which material economies might be found practicable were also suggested. In regard to the large amount disbursed in England under the general head of home charges, they were of opinion that enquiry into such should be of an open character instead of being revised by the financial officers of Government, and the evidence of business experts taken regarding the methods of supplying stores. As to the transport of troops to and from India, that could be efficiently performed by vessels manned by native crews under officers of the Indian Marine at a great reduction of cost. To the members of the Chamber of Commerce, however, no scheme of financial reform would appear complete until the Indian Council Act of 1861 had been so remodelled as to admit of the annual budget being submitted to and discussed by the Legislative Council of the Viceroy. They hoped in conclusion, the Insolvency Act, the Railway Act, and the Merchandise Marks Act, would be passed, and after that they had no legislation to solicit in Mercantile interests. His Lordship's reply was brief as the address was long. He tendered his warm thanks for the address and welcome extended to him, and then proceeded to say that the Chamber of Commerce represented interests of the utmost importance, not only to the Indian community, but to the community of the whole British Empire, because it was impossible to regard a great emporium of trade like Bombay as being merely the centre of Indian commerce. He acknowledged the very great advantages which those who were connected with the Government of India might derive from a body such as theirs, and be would not fail to take careful note of the suggestions contained in the address. It would, he said, have given him great pleasure to discuss with them some of the suggestions but he relied upon their indulgence not to expect from him to enter into them that afternoon ; an officer arriving in India might have certain ideas of his own, but impressions formed at a distance from India, were likely, after communication with those who had studied the affairs of the country at closer quarters, and after he had opportunity of judging for himself, to undergo some change. One matter in which he shared their opinion was that at the present time considering the state of their national finances, all proposals involving the expenditure of public money must be dealt with with exceptional care.

THE ceremony of opening the Cattle Ward, built by Lady Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit, in the compound of the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for animals, near Government House, Parell, will be performed to-day by His Excellency the Marquis of Lansdowne at 5 p.m. Gentlemen invited are requested to be present on the spot at 4-45 p.m.

MR. NOWROJEE DADABHOY ALLBLESS, B.A. LL.B., of Cambridge, barrister-at-law of the Middle Temple, has made before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley the usual declaration as a member of the Bombay Bar.

THE Portuguese gun-boat Zaire, which arrived in Goa on the 27th ultimo, left the following evening for Mozambique under orders from the Minister of Marine.

TELEGRAMS.

ENGLISH OPINION ON LORD DUFFERIN'S SPEECH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 3.

The Marquis of Dufferin's speech at the St. Andrew's Day banquet at Calcutta has created a good deal of interest in England, and is commented on by the London papers.

The *Daily News* says that the occasional aberrations of the Congress are atoned for by the immense good it has accomplished in making people in England acquainted with the wants of India, and in stimulating our zeal in the service of the races of that country. The foolish things that may now and again be heard in the Congress are less harmful than the shocking words applied by Lord Salisbury, in Edinburgh, to an Indian gentleman.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* agrees that anything in the shape of a Parliament in the English sense of the word is out of the question, and advocates the establishment in India of an institution analogous to the Zemstvos in Russia. It blames Lord Dufferin for not guiding the aspirations of the educated natives in channels that would be safe and profitable alike to Government and people, and it expresses the hope that Lord Lansdowne will show a better appreciation of the opportunities which the situation presents.

The *Star* says that the spirit of racial and class superiority and bigotry and intolerance are plain in every line, and that the specious pretence of sympathy with the people reduces the whole thing to an absurdity.

On the other hand, the *Globe* and the *St. James's Gazette* warmly commend the wholesome truths set out in the retiring Viceroy's speech, and praise it for its prudent and statesmanlike tone.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S MESSAGE TO THE CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 3.

President Cleveland in his message to the Congress says, that a revision of the Tariff is necessary in order to relieve the unjust and dangerous plethora in the Treasury.

Peaceful relations exist with all States, and the questions now pending, he says, are compatible with amicable negotiating. He believes that the Fisheries Treaty furnishes a practical settlement on a basis honorable to both parties. He comments in strong terms on the conduct of Lord Sackville, and justifies the action taken by the American Government in the matter. In conclusion, President Cleveland urges a revision of the naturalization laws, and favours the suspension of silver coinage.

THE NEW RUSSIAN LOAN.

BERLIN, NOV. 3.

The semi-official journals of Berlin have published articles on the new Russian loan, and exhort all Germans to hold aloof from it, adding that the conversion of the loan of 1877 is merely a cloak to cover wide political aims of the Russian Government.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

LONDON, DEC. 4.

The Indian troopship *Crocodile* left Portsmouth yesterday for Bombay.

THE CRAWFORD COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

POONA, DEC. 4.

This morning Mahadeo Balcrishna Kasnavis, recalled, deposed to having paid Rs. 400 borrowed from a marwari. He came to Poona, where he was told by Hanmantrao that there was a vacancy for a mamlatdar in the Poona district. Witness went to Mr. Crawford's bungalow with Hanmantrao, who, on his arrival, told him to sit in the room. Mr. Crawford then came and promised witness an appointment. Witness was appointed, and on taking up his duties in Poona, witness, being much pressed by Hanmantrao, paid the balance. Witness was then offered an appointment in the Jamkandi State as Karbari. Hanmantrao made this a fresh reason for demanding more money, and said that Mr. Crawford could assure him the appointment. Witness was again taken by Hanmantrao to Mr. Crawford, and saw him. This time the latter said, in an angry tone "you must settle at once with Hanmantrao," who promised witness he would return all moneys received if he were not appointed Karbari of Jamkandi. Mr. Crawford said yes, and after an interval of some days, witness again pressed Hanmantrao. He went to Antajee Kahar Sathe and borrowed Rs. 1,000 and paid Hanmantrao.

Cross-examined, witness said he first made a statement two or three months ago, but could not remember the exact date. It was made before reading Mr. Crawford's evidence in the newspapers. He knew that official enquiries about his conduct as Mamlatdar had been started, but could not say whether they were regarding misappropriation of public money. He had made a statement to Mr. Lucas. Witness denied having written a petition to Government; but a petition having been put in, witness acknowledged he wanted it placed before the Bombay Government. He paid Hanmantrao Rs. 1,000 in the latter's house. He was not positive whether he paid it in notes or cash. He did not remember anyone being present. He had not made a statement subsequently to the one made to Mr. Lucas. Witness knew the man who called him to Hanmantrao's house. He was a Mahomedan, but he did not know him personally. He did not remember asking Hanmantrao's intercession regarding his appointment as Karbari in the Jamkandi State. He had received four or five letters from Hanmantrao. The first one demanded Rs. 700, which witness sent in notes. When witness came to Poona, he went straight to Mr. Moore, who sent him to Mr. Ommaney.

Nothing more of importance took place to-day. The Court then rose.

THE VICEROY AND THE DACCA CLUB.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 4.

Since the Viceroy's departure from Dacca, a pleasant interchange of good feeling has passed between His Excellency and the local club. The members of that institution conveyed by telegram their respectful and sincere thanks for the great honor their Excellencies had done them by attending the ball given in honor of the Viceregal party, and in touching language expressed their feelings of personal attachment towards their Excellencies. This attention was gracefully and promptly acknowledged by a return telegram, thanking the members of the Club most feelingly for their loyal reception.

A FORTHCOMING MARRIAGE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 4.

On Thursday next, Mr. E. G. Colvin, Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, will be married, at St. Paul's Cathedral, to Miss Bayley, eldest daughter of Sir Steuart Bailey. Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Marchioness of Dufferin will grace the ceremony with their presence, and the *elite* of Calcutta will be in attendance.

LADY DUFFERIN'S REPLY TO THE ADDRESS OF THE BENGAL LADIES' ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 4.

The following is the reply of Lady Dufferin to the address of the Ladies of Bengal on Her Excellency's work in connection with the National Association for supplying medical aid to the women of this country:—

My Friends,—It is, indeed, difficult for me to tell you how deeply I feel the kind words of your address. I am quite sure that no one in the fulfilment of plain duty has ever received so great a reward as I have, in sympathy and appreciation, of those for whom I have tried to do something, and in the rapid progress and success of the work I undertook. That work is founded upon love and common-sense, and built upon such sure foundations that it cannot fail. It has been my happy privilege to draw the attention to remedial sufferings and to the wants of the women of India. It is the quick response to that appeal, emanating from hearts and minds of their countrymen, which has made the amelioration of their lot a reality, and not a dream. I thank you also for your kind allusion to the Viceroy. You can readily understand that without his personal sympathy and encouragement and hearty interest in the work of the National Association, I myself could have done nothing; nor must I omit to acknowledge here the friendly aid and consideration my plans have always received from the Government of India. I shall have no greater pleasure in returning to England than that of conveying to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress your expressions of loyalty and gratitude, and in assuring Her Majesty of the stability and vitality of the work in which she has taken so great and active an interest.

Again, I thank you with all my heart for your kindness to myself, and I pray that every year that passes may add to the happiness, may diminish the suffering, and may improve the condition of the women of India

INVESTITURE OF THE MAHARAJAH OF TRAVANCORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DEC. 4.

Every possible arrangement was made to give due *eclat* to to-day's proceedings, but unfortunately heavy rain set in early this morning and continued all day. This, however, did not prevent the Banquetting Hall being filled; all the officials, military officers, local institutions, classes and creeds were represented. The first part of the ceremony was the investiture of the Maharajah of Travancore with the Insignia of K. C. S. I. The following members of the Order were present:—Brigadier-General Protheroe, Nawab of Banganapalli, Mr. Master, Mr. Seshiya Sastri, the ex-Raja of Venkatagiri, and Sir T. Madava Rao. Among other persons present were H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, the Roman Catholic Archbishop, the Bishop of Madras, and the Earl of Jersey. The Royal Horse Artillery fired salutes, the Governor's body-guard furnished escorts, Native troops formed guards of honour outside the hall, and the British infantry inside. The Chief Secretary to Government took a prominent part in the ceremonial. After the Star of India ceremony was completed, the procession left the hall, and the Governor returned dressed in the robes of his own Order—the Indian Empire. The Members of this Order present were, Surgeon General Bidie, Mr. Pogson, Mir Humayun Jah Bahadur, Mr. Hamnett, Sir Ramasamy Mudaliar, and Mr. Chentsal Rao. The Governor then invested the Raja of Venkatagiri with the insignia of Knight Commander, and decorated Colonel Weldon with the badge as companion of the same Order. The Garden Party arranged to follow fell through, a Conversazione taking its place.

THE NEXT SHERIFF OF MADRAS.

Mr. Higginbotham, the local publisher, will be the sheriff of Madras, for the ensuing year.

STATE DINNER TO THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DEC. 4.

A State Dinner is to be given by Lord Dufferin to the Marquis of Lansdowne on Saturday next.

LEVEE AND DRAWING-ROOM AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE, CALCUTTA.

The Marquis of Lansdowne holds his first levee on the 17th instant, and Lady Lansdowne a drawing-room on the 20th.

MILITARY SERVICES OF NATIVE STATES.

The Viceroy's plan for utilizing the Military Services of Native States is gradually developing. Officers from the chief Punjab States are attending the Delhi camp-of-exercise; also several from Ulwar and Jodhpore.

GENERAL LUCK'S STAFF.

It is considered probable that Colonel Sir Pertab Singh, of Jodhpore, will be appointed on General Luck's Staff.

THE RESIDENT OF HYDERABAD.

Mr. A. P. Howell will be confirmed in his appointment as Resident of Hyderabad.

APPOINTMENT.

Mr. McCracken officiates as Superintendent of Thuggee and dacoity during Colonel Henderson's absence.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, DEC. 3.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Pekin arrived here this morning one day before due date.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Rosetta arrived here yesterday morning one day before due date.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha arrived here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, DEC. 3.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Valetta arrived here from Colombo this afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer, Clan Macgregor, left here yesterday evening.

The Clan Line steamer, Clan Macpherson, left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo on the morning of the 1st inst.

The Clan Line steamer, Clan Ranald, arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo yesterday morning.

LONDON, DEC. 3.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Fraser arrived here this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, DEC. 3.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Drummond, left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, yesterday morning.

ADEN, DEC. 4.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer, Huzara, homeward bound from Bombay and Kurrachee, left here this morning.

SINGAPORE, DEC. 3.

The Italian steamer Stura, arrived from Bombay at Singapore to-day.

COLOMBO, DEC. 4.

Mail steamer Mirzapore from Calcutta has arrived.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅝
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5-2
8¼ lbs "	6-2
40s. Mule Twist	0-8⅞
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1-4¼
2¾ per cent. Consols for account ...96½	ex dividend
3 per cent. French Rentes	83
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66⅞
4½ per cent. "	70¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	105¼
Bar Silver	42

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY, NIGHT, DEC. 3.	
10 p.m.	79·4
TUESDAY, DEC. 4.	
6 a.m.	76·9
10 a.m.	81·5
2 p.m.	87·5
4 p.m.	85·0

NOTES FROM LONDON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, NOV. 17.

TO-DAY'S papers, I see, speak of John Bright's health in very doleful terms. The dolefulness is justified. Two evenings ago I met Mr. Philip Bright, the Statesman's youngest son, in the Reform Club, and asked him as to his father's health, saying that I hoped he was better. "My father," he replied, "will never come to London again. Indeed, I am doubtful if he will ever leave his bed. He has been in bed now for more than five weeks, and has not once rallied. Indeed, he has had bronchitis, and I should not be surprised if he were to have congestion of the lungs considering what the doctor says of him. We are expecting to be summoned home by telegram at anytime almost. He has no rallying power, and has never really been himself so far as robust health is concerned since his serious illness of a few years ago." That which Mr. Philip Bright anticipated has happened; congestion of the lungs has set in, and the family have been summoned to Rochdale. It seems almost useless, in presence of what has been stated, to hope that the whilom Tribune of the People will recover, but many people are so hoping, and trusting that, after his life of arduous endeavour, Mr. Bright may pass an eventide of quietude and peace. So far as public life is concerned, it seems perfectly clear that his last great speech has been delivered, and his work for his country is irrevocably ended. Even if it be so, the record along which his eye may glance is indeed a striking one. "His strength was as the strength of ten, because his heart was pure."

The ball at Dewsbury will not have terminated until two hours after the Indian mail closes. I cannot, therefore, tell you what the fortunes of the day there has been. But I may say that no one expects Mr. Arnold Forster will win the seat, or even that he will materially reduce the Gladstonian majority. If any man can win a Unionist seat at the present moment, it is the late Mr. Forsters's adopted son. He is in the first flush of ardent manhood, is able, vigorous, a clever speaker, and cherishes an intense hatred towards Parnelism and all its works. Indeed, if Rumour lieth not, he has had as much to do with "Parnelltiism and Crime" as anybody. In this connection I remember a conversation I had with him while he was a Liberal candidate for Devonport in 1883. He did not go to the poll. Already there was a rift within the lute. He spoke of the Irish Members in a manner that was not palatable to Devonport Liberals, and found it better to retire from the fight long before polling day. If he can bring the Liberal majority at Dewsbury below 2,000, he will have done well; if he does more than that, he will have performed a (political) miracle.

Now that the time is approaching for the assembling of the National Congress, at Allahabad, interest in certain circles here is being greatly stimulated. So much has been done by the representatives "of the Congress here during the past few months, that, alike in political and in official circles, the progress of the agitation is being watched with much interest. Nothing more has been heard about the suggestion to start an Anti-Congress organization in this country, while Anglo-Indians are not very anxious to join in an agitation which does not directly affect them. If Anglo-Indians are to move in the matter at all, they apparently think it should be those now on the active list. I am often asked what Sir Syed Ahmed's Society is doing. So far I as can learn, it has done next to nothing in England."

PUBLIC SECURITY IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—A daring house-breaking by night and an attempt at robbery was committed on the night of Thursday last between the hours of 12 and 1, in the house of Mr. Nusserwanji Hormasji Ogra, at Parell. It appears that two *budmashes*, finding the window on the first storey open, entered therefrom. A male inmate of the house was sleeping in a room, and one of the *budmashes* sat upon his chest and gagged him, and by means of bedsheets his hands and feet were bound and secured to the legs of the bedstead. They then tied up one box, containing silk embroidery ware and jewellery, with cords the rascals had brought with them. They were about to lower the box from the window, when providentially a female occupying another room awoke. The *budmashes*, apprehending mischief, made their escape good by the window of entry. The woman, hearing some noise in the next room, and finding the lights put out, awoke the other inmates, and the bound man was found quite in an unconscious state. At this time a police patrol going his round, and hearing a noise, entered, while the members of the family were assisting each other in bringing the man to his senses; fortunately the help was timely, otherwise he would have been suffocated.

The inmates of the house have been frightened by this daring attempt, so much so that they have removed to Dhobee Talas, naturally enough feeling both life and property quite insecure. They say that they lived in the house at Parell for the last eleven years, and often passed their nights without bolting or barring doors and windows, and never met with any mishap during this long period. Sir, have we fallen back on the dark days which preceded the regime of the good Mr. Forjett, in which similar insecurity of life and property prevailed? Colonel Wilson has the sympathy of the whole public in these trying times.

C. S. D.

Dec. 4.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Dec. 4.—Pressure has increased over the whole of India. The increase is greatest in Upper India, and exceeds the tenth of an inch at two stations. The pressure is highest at Peshawar, and steep gradients, favouring north-easterly winds, obtain in the Bay, and to the west of the Peninsula. The low pressure area off the Malabar Coast is unchanged in character, and there was a rapid fall of the temperature in Bengal, Assam, and Upper Burmah, yesterday. The air is much damper in Upper India, and the skies are overcast in the north of Punjab. Quetta reports a thunder-storm with rain. Rain has fallen generally in the southern districts; Madras, Negapatam four inches, Madura two, and Trichinopoly one.

THE Glasgow International Exhibition was closed on Nov. 10, the total number of visitors on the closing day being 117,991. This was 9,000 more than the highest record of the London Colonial Exhibition. Since the Glasgow Exhibition was opened on May 8 by the Prince and Princess of Wales, the visitors have numbered 5,750,000. A sum of 120,000*l.* was taken at the gates, besides 45,000*l.* drawn from season tickets. The exhibition authorities claim to have beaten the Colonial Exhibition, and to be far above that of Manchester. There is a surplus of 40,000*l.*, which will probably be used for promoting arts and science in Glasgow.

THE opposition of the Colony of Queensland to the appointment of Sir Henry Blake, is easily explained on political grounds, says the *World*. He was one of the four resident magistrates appointed under Mr. Clifford Lloyd at the time when the condition of Ireland was so serious. He had charge of the district comprising King's County, Meath, Kildare, and Carlow, and administered the law so efficiently that in two years the country was quiet, and the Government no longer thought it necessary to retain his services. He was then appointed Governor of the Bahamas, and thence went to Newfoundland, whence he has been promoted to Queensland. He and Lady Blake, when he was Sub-Inspector of Constabulary in the West of Ireland. were in great danger of assassination, and Lady Blake and he took turns to sit up at night revolver in hand, while the other slept; but though they had one or two narrow escapes, they were never actually attacked.

SADAR MUHAMMAD HUSSAN KHAN, son of Sardar Syed Muhammad Khan, and Sardar Shahab-ud-din Khan, Colonels of the Amir's regiments (relatives of Sardar Ishak Khan), who had been in Kabul prison for three months, reached Peshawar on the 23rd ultimo with their families under a guard of the Amir's troops.

SOME twelve months ago a considerable shipment of Cape port and sherry was sent on the round voyage to Calcutta and back. The wine was greatly improved by the few months spent at sea, and so extensive has been the demand for it, that experiment is to be repeated, and arrangements have been made for sending a couple of hundred hogsheads of prime wine to the East and back. This commendable enterprise is likely to be imitated upon a very extensive scale.

LORD LANSDOWNE IN BOMBAY.

AT the Secretariat, yesterday afternoon, the Marquis of Lansdowne was received by the members of the Chamber of Commerce and presented with an address. His Lordship, who was accompained by Colonel Ardagh, Captain Patenham, A.-D. C.s and Captain Hamilton, A.D.C., to H. E. the Governor, arrived about four o'clock, and was received by the Hon. F. Forbes Adam, who conducted the Marquis to the Council Hall. The other gentlemen present were:—Messrs. A. F. Beaufort, deputy chairman, H. W. Uloth, George, Cotton A. F. Simpson, L. Aeppli, J. G. Russell, A. Breul, J. M. Ryrie, J. L. Symons, C. H. B. Forbes, A. Leslie, Sorabjee Framjee Patel, D. H. Glade, R. B. Sedgwick, H R. King, W. Land, A. Abercrombie, M. C. Turner, A. Pallis, C. Douglas, S. D. Sassoon, A. M. Gubbay, M. R. Wyer, Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Messrs. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, J. Greenwood, J. H. Slight, J. Stiven, O. Von Hoffer, D. Jackson, J. Fachiri, and Mr. J. Marshall, Secretary of the Chamber.

The Hon. F. Forbes Adam, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, introduced the members of the house to his Lordship, who bowed cordially to each gentleman in turn.

The address was then read by Mr. Adam as follows:

To the Most Honourable HENRY-CHARLES-KEITH PETTY-FITZMAURICE, G.C.M.G., Earl Wycombe, of Chipping Wycombe County Bucks, Viscount Caln and Calnstoue, County Wilts, and Lord Wycombe, Baron of Chipping Wycome, County Bucks in the Peerage of Great Britain; Earl of Kerry and Earl of Shelburn, Viscount Clanmaurice and Fitzmaurice, Baron of Kerry, Lixnaw, and Dunkerron, in the Peerage of Ireland; Viceroy and Governor General of India, Designate.

May it please your lordship,—We, the members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, beg to offer you a most cordial welcome on your arrival in India.

The appointment of your Lordship as Viceroy and Governor General of India has met with the spontaneous approval of all classes of the people, and specially commends itself to the Mercantile community we represent, who find in your previous parliamentary connection with Indian affairs and the unqualified success of your administration while Governor General of the Dominion of Canada, a guarantee that the great and important responsibilities which devolve upon the representative in this country of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress have been entrusted to the capable hands of a tried and enlightened statesman.

The experience your Lordship has acquired of the widespread benefits which immediately follow the construction of new railways in an agricultural country lead us to hope that the extension of railway communication in India—which has always been strongly advocated by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce—is a question which will enlist your Lordship's sympathies and support. Of recent years the claims of Western India in this respect have received a fair share of recognition, and Bombay as a port is on the neve of obtaining a material accession of trade from the opening of the Indian Midland and the Nagpore-Bengal Railways which are rapidly being prosecuted to completion. A line on the broad gauge from Godra to Rutlam as an extension of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India system, is, however, still required before the main routes of communication can be considered as fairly provided for. This railway has invariably been assigned a leading position in the schemes of development and extension advocated by the Chamber second only to the two important systems already mentioned, but recognizing the grave financial difficulties which the government of your predecessor has had to contend with, owing in great measure to the fall in the exchange value of the rupee, the members of the Chamber have refrained for some time past from insisting on the claims which the line has to a first place in the Government programme. Wishing to maintain this position, we would now only venture to express the hope that the line will receive attention when your Lordship is considering fresh schemes of extension, and that should financial conditions improve, its construction will be immediately supported and pressed forward.

The question of feeder lines of railway to the main systems already in existence or under construction is also one of growing importance, and your Lordship will have it in your power to impart an enormous impetus to trade, and materially aid the development of the country by laying down a basis on which it will be possible for existing trunk lines to construct subsidiary connections and other aids to traffic. In some instances for strategical reasons, and in others from motives of economy, the earlier and more important of the main lines have, in many districts, been carried from point to point, leaving populous towns and other sources of traffic a few miles on either hand; and when called upon, the Chamber will be able to point out several places whereby a comparatively small outlay an important accession of revenue could be assured. This outlay the guaranteed companies cannot, under existing restrictions, incur, while the short lines required would not pay as separate undertakings owing to the expenses attendant on independent working; yet the wants of the country in regard to facilities of communication cannot be adequately supplied, nor railway enterprise be fully developed until such feeder lines can be freely undertaken by the main companies which they would subserve.

In thus expressing to your Lordship in merely general terms the desire we have to see the construction of feeder lines of railways promoted while abstaining from urging the claims of particular schemes, we are influenced by the knowledge that at least in the immediate future the financial necessities of Government must restrict expenditure on public works to those of actual emergency. We can well conceive, indeed, that your Lordship's first anxiety on taking up the reins of Government will be on the question of ways and means, and in that connection the members of the Chamber are of opinion that at any rate for the present in the exercise of intelligent economy in expenditure, Government will find the most effective aid to their endeavours to preserve a financial equilibrium.

With your Lodship's permiison, we would respectfuy suggest some of the heads of expenditure under which we consider material economies might be found practicable without in any way endangering the efficiency of the public service.

The most important of these is the large amount disbursed in England under the general head of Home charges. These, we understand, are at present under revision by the financial officers of Government, but to give satisfactory results, we are of opinion that the enquiry should be of an open character and the evidence of business experts taken regarding the methods of supplying stores and materials in the purchase of which a widespread belief prevails that considerable savings could be effected by the adoption of system of open competition. The contribution repuired from India for services rendered by the Royal Navy is also a heavy item for which the country receives no adequate return, and this service as also the transport of troops to and from England could be efficiently performed by vessels manned by native crews under officers of the Indian Marine at a great reduction in cost.

The unification of the different systems of account—Public Works, Military and Civil—under the Accountant General's Department, would, we feel sure, have the double advantage of materially lessening the expenditure while admitting of greater simplicity of treatment; moreover, liability to error would be thereby diminished. And by the amalgamation of the Post Office and Telegraphs under the administration further savings would doubtless be found possible.

To the members of the Chamber, however, no scheme of financial reform will appear complete until the Indian Councils Act of 1861 has been so remodelled as to admit of the annual budget being submitted to and discussed by the Legislative Council of the Viceroy before it is passed. And an equally strong opinion exists that in any Parliamentary legislation necessary to that end provision should be inserted for appointment to the India Council being only made on well defined lines which have not hitherto been sufficiently recognised. An essential qualification, we respectfully submit, should be a practical and recent knowledge of this country and its people, and to ensure continuity on these points the term of appointment should not exceed five consecutive years. The number of members might also be reduced without inconvenience and as a measure of retrenchment.

We crave your Lordship's indulgence if in addition to our words of welcome we have in our brief remarks digressed somewhat from the matters which more immediately concern the members of the Chamber. But we have already placed our views on record regarding the three important Acts now before the Government of India—the Insolvency Act, the Railway Act, and the Merchandise Marks Act—and with these—as we trust they shortly will be—finally passed, we have no legislation to solicit in mercantile interests, and in regard to the ordinary questions which arise from time to time between the Government and the trading community, we depend on your Lordships' favourable consideration to the requests we may have occasion to prefer through the regular official channels.

In conclusion, we would beg to express the hope that your Lordship may be preserved in health and strength to enable you to support the heavy responsibilities and perform the arduous duties of the high office which you have been called upon to fill.

In the name and on behalf of the members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

We have the honour to remain, your Lordship's faithful and obedient servants,

F. FORBES ADAM, *Chairman.*
A. F. BEAUFORT, *Deputy Chairman,*

Bombay, December 1888.

H. W. ULOTH,
G. COTTON,
A. F. SIMPSON,
L. AEPPLI, } *Members of Committee.*

LORD LANSDOWNE, in reply, said: Mr. President and Members of the Chamber of Commerce of Bombay.—The good will which the Chamber of Commerce has kindly expressed towards me possesses the greatest value in my eyes, and I thank you heartily for the courtesy which you have shown me. It is I can assure you with the utmost satisfaction that I have learned from you, Sir, that my selection for the high office, which I am about to undertake, commends itself to the mercantile community of Bombay. No one is more ready than I am to recognize the high importance of the interests committed to your care—interests in which not only India is concerned, but which are indissolubly bound up with those of the Commerce of Great Britain, which is bound more closely by commercial ties to your city than to any other in this continent. I am fully prepared to admit the advantages which may be derived by those who are connected with the Government of India, from the existence of bodies such as yours, the authorized exponents of the views of the commercial community, and you will, I can assure, you always find me ready to avail myself of your good offices in dealing with that class of political questions which most closely affects you. Upon the present occasion you will, I feel sure, excuse me if I do not enter at length into a discussion of the particular points to which you have referred me, not because these are not matters which I should be glad to discuss with you. I suppose indeed that every new Viceroy arrives in India with ideas of his own in regard to the great task which lies before him and the policy by which he would like to be guided during his administration in dealing with questions such as those which you have raised. There is, however, one conviction which should—I cannot help thinking, prevail with him at such a moment the conviction that any ideas with regard to Indian matters formed at a distance, and of necessity without that full knowledge which can be acquired only upon the spot, are almost sure to be modified by subsequent experience of men and things derived in the country, and from direct contact with persons having an intimate knowledge of it to which he cannot pretend. For this reason ordinary caution as regards himself as well as the respect which he owes to his future colleagues and advisers demand of him that he should be slow at the very outset of his career to give premature public utterance to his thoughts in regard to the affairs of your country, and you on your side will be slow to find fault with him, if he exercise, what I fancy most people will look upon as a judicious reserve in speaking about them. I shall, however, not fail to take note of what you have said in regard to the importance of continuing to develop the railway system of India, both as a means of increasing the material resources of the country and in order to diminish the risk to which it is liable from those periods of scarcity to which it has been from time to time exposed. I may mention that on the eve of my departure this view was strongly pressed upon me by an influential deputation from the Chamber of Commerce of Manchester—a city with which you are so closely connected. I feel with you, however, that at the present time all proposals involving an increase of the public expenditure require the closest examination and scrutiny. There is, nevertheless, I am convinced, no duty more incumbent upon your Government than that of extending the railway communications of the country, and of bringing to light and rendering available for human use the wealth which is latent within it. Nor is there, I believe, any chapter of Indian history to which we had a right to recur with greater satisfaction than that which records our past achievements in this direction—achievements, the progress of which will, I trust, not be arrested during my connection with your Government. I thank you once more for the manner in which you have addressed me, and I trust to be able during my term of office to recur to you from time to time for assistance and advice. (Applause).

The proceedings then terminated.

VISIT TO THE ELEPHANTA CAVES.

Leaving the Secretariat, Lord Lansdowne, attended by Colonel Ardagh, his Private Secretary, and Captain Hamilton, A.-D.-C., to Lord Reay, escorted by mounted sowars of the body guard, drove to the Apollo Bunder, where they arrived about 4-30 p.m., and were met by Lord and Lady Reay, who had driven to the bunder direct from Government House. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught also came there from Colonel Hext's bungalow at the Dockyard, General Sir John MacNeil, Colonel and Mrs. Cavaye, Captain Streatfield, A. D. C. to Lord Lansdowne, Captain Ferguson, A. D. C. to the Command-in-Chief, and Captain Hext, Director of the Indian Marine, also joined the party. After a few minutes spent in the interchange of civilities, the party proceeded on board the Indian Government steam launch Bee, which left immediately for the Elephants Kaves, with a small boat in tow, which latter was intended to land the ladies and gentlemen on shore at the Caves. Colonel the Hon. N. G. Lyttelton, Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor, with a party of ladies and gentlemen residing at present at Government House, left for the Caves in the steam launch Laurie about an hour previously. The Viceregal party returned to Apollo Bunder about 9 p. m. and proceeded to Government House, Malabar Point.

THE PRIME MINISTER OF HYDERABAD.

THE Nawab Sir Asman Jah, K.C.I.E., attended by the Nawab Medi Ali, and Major Donald Robertson, were received yesterday morning by H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief. The Minister on behalf of H.H. the Nizam expressed the earnest desire of the Nizam that during the cold weather H. R. H. would visit the Nizam's Capital. Afterwards Sir Asman Jah, the Nawab Medi Ali and Major Robertson lunched at Government House with their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reay, and after luncheon the Nizam's Minister was honoured by the Marquis of Lansdowne with a special audience which lasted for half an hour.

We commend the following extract from *Truth* to the Bombay School Board. At the Swansea School Board, Mr. James Rees, gave notice of the following motion:—

That in the opinion of this Board, the time has arrived when the services of all married women employed as teachers by this Board should cease, and that three months' notice be given to all such teachers to terminate their engagements, and that in future no married women shall be employed as a teacher under this Board.

Moved by this and another notice, the Rev. J. R. Wolfe then came down with the following resolution:—

That having seen Mr. Harris's and Mr. James Rees's notices of motion, and believing that it is a cheap electioneering dodge to catch votes, this Board resolves not to listen to either.

Whereupon, Mr. John Powell capped the collection with the following:—

That in the opinion of this Board, the time has arrived when the services of all married men employed as teachers by this Board should cease, and that three months' notice be given to all such teachers to terminate their engagements, and that no married men shall be engaged as teachers, and that in the opinion of this Board marriage is a failure and a fraud.

AMONGST the news by the last mail is one which will be found an item of considerable interest to Catholics in this country. Father Ballerine, the director of the journal, Civilta Catholica, has presented to the Pope a sum of 5,000,000 lire in gold, sent as an offering to His Holiness by the Catholics of India and Australia.

LORD DUFFERIN'S FAREWELL.

AT the St. Andrew's dinner at Calcutta on Friday night the retiring Viceroy took what was practically a formal farewell of that city. A correspondent who was present on the occasion writes that "Lord Dufferin was received with unbounded enthusiasm. The whole of his speech was listened to with the most marked and earnest attention by the 300 representatives of the official and commercial communities The appreciation of the criticism passed upon the Congress movement was shown by repeated bursts of applause; and at the conclusion of the speech these were renewed again and again." Appended is the full text of His Excellency's speech:—

Gentlemen,—Before attempting to return thanks for the kind and hearty manner in which you have drunk my health, I feel that, above all things, it is necessary I should justify my presence amongst you upon this occasion. This is especially a Scotch dinner, and it is held in commemoration of an eminent personage who was next door to having been born and bred in Scotland. Well, gentlemen, I may claim as much right to your consanguinity as St Andrew himself (cheers); for in those distant days to which we both belong, I also, as represented by my remote forefathers, was a countryman of your own. (Laughter.) Indeed, I may still call myself by that honourable appellation, the only difference being that I have been very much improved by having been an Irishman during the last three hundred years. (Loud applause.) You, gentlemen, represent the raw material in its protoplastic condition. Mr. Barbour, my eminent financial colleague, whom I am happy to see keeping me in countenance, and myself are specimens of the manufactured article and the developed organism. (Cheers and laughter.) But for all that, the old Adam—I do not allude to the father of the human race but to one Adam, an ancestor of my own, who, like his namesake, was turned out of your northern paradise, and that too for being too submissive to a lady who was not even his wife, but Mary Queen of Scots—(laughter and cheers)—the old Adam, I say, will still betray itself and kindle a glow of brotherly enthusiasm in my breast whenever I find myself surrounded by a company of kindly Scotchmen.

GREAT AND UNEXPECTED DIFFICULTIES.

And now, gentlemen, having made good my *locus standi* amongst you—my foot being, so to speak, on my native heath—I desire from the bottom of my heart, and with all the earnestness that words are capable of displaying, to convey to you my deep sense of your goodness in having extended to me so friendly and so gracious a welcome. Although I cannot take credit to myself for all the appreciative and indulgent encomiums which your Chairman has been pleased to pass upon my administration, I am not the less sensible of the good will and sympathy implied by the enthusiastic cheers which greeted his utterances. It is quite true, as Sir Aleck Wilson has observed, that in the four years of my Viceroyalty I have had greater and more unexpected difficulties to contend with than have troubled the serenity of most of my immediate predecessors. The first and the greatest of these has undoubtedly been the fall in the value of silver, which by depleting the revenues of India to the extent of more than three millions a year, has crippled the energies of my Government in every direction, and imposed upon me the ungracious duty of—well, I will not damp the gaiety of this joyous festival by alluding further to so disagreeable a subject. (Laughter and cheers.) Indeed, I do not intend to trouble you to-night with egotistical references to my own administration, or with any attempt to vindicate the general policy of the Government of India. The verdict upon both has passed out of my hands, and it will be the pen of the historian that will determine whether my colleagues and myself have succeeded in any adequate degree in contributing to the peace and security of the country in dissipating some formidable dangers and in inaugurating such reforms and improvements in its administration as the times and the circumstances of the case either permitted or required.

THE CONQUEST OF BURMA.

Of one thing at all events I am certain: we have done a great deal more in these directions than anybody imagines. Still, there is one misapprehension into which the public has fallen which I am desirous of taking this opportunity of correcting once for all, lest it should crystallise into a popular belief: and that is that the difficulties which we have had to encounter in Burma arose from an attempt of the Indian Government to effect the conquest of that kingdom in too economical a manner, or, to use a vulgar expression, 'on the cheap.' Such an idea is entirely unfounded. There may have been mistakes: but they did not arise from that source. On the contrary, the Government of India has never refused from first to last the local authorities of Burma a single requisition—whether for money, for troops, for civil officers, or for police—which they have ever submitted to us. Nay, more, we encouraged them from time to time to make further demands on us in every one of these respects. With regard to the strength of the original force, it must be remembered that the expedition, to Mandalay was essentially a riverine expedition and that the number of troops that could be despatched upon it was limited by the riverine transport at our disposal. As a matter of fact, owing to the existence of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, the facilities of transport were very considerable: but for all that its capacity was strained to its utmost extent. Happily, however, the forces it could accommodate were amply sufficient for the immediate purpose in view, as was shown by the surrender of the Burmese Army, the capture of the king and the occupation of his capital in the course of a fortnight. (Applause.) The very day that Mandalay was taken we telegraphed to both our civil and military representatives to inquire whether or no the additional reinforcements which we had ready to start in support should be sent off; but the difficulties which subsequently occurred were not difficulties which could be overcome by the application of mere brute force as represented by numbers: they were inherent in the very nature of the case, the enormous extent of the country, its complete disorganisation, the absence of all roads and the vastness and impracticability of the jungles. Impediments like these could not be successfully dealt with at once, especially as the rainy season soon intervened to hamper our endeavours. Roads had to be cut, telegraphic communications established, military posts constructed and a hundred other preliminary arrangements introduced. Above all, a military police had to be organised, for the Government of India does not keep on hand, as a grocer does pepper, a ready-made supply of military police for casual emergencies: such a body, who are the real restorers of order, have to be painfully and laboriously enlisted and drilled.

A SATISFACTORY RESULT.

Even so, as Sir Aleck Wilson has stated, within a little more than two years and a half we have succeeded not only in tranquilising the country, but in furnishing it forth with all the appliances of a civilised State. All the big dacoit bands have been dispersed, and their leaders disposed of. Crime in Lower Burma is now less than it was before the war; and even the return of the dry season has not shown any perceptible recurrence of it in Upper Burma (Cheers.) It is ture during the winter we shall have to punish some of the wild mountain tribes, both in the north and in the west, who have been raiding Burmese villages and head-hunting on Burmese territory; but these troubles are as common to the borders of India as they are to those of Burma. If we remember that when Lord Dalhousie took possession of Pegu, though he undoubtedly displayed in everything he undertook the greatest vigour and energy, and though Pegu was only a sixth of the size of the country that we have recently dominated, it took him seven or eight years to reduce it to resonable submission, I think we may be satisfied with the result. Indeed, it was only the other day that I was reading a life of Lord Minto, who mentions incidentally that in his time whole districts within twenty miles of Calcutta where at the mercy of dacoits, and this after the English had been more than fifty years in the occupation of Bengal; while even in our own days large bands of robbers in Central India are baffling all the efforts of the Indore Government to put an end to their depredations. The fact is, dacoity is a peculiar sort of crime, and one far more difficult to deal with than even the organised opposition of regular armies, I have been led to dilate more fully upon this subject than I had intended; but I felt it my duty to do so, not so much in the interests of the Indian administration as from a desire to vindicate the conduct of those eminent civil and military officers who, in the teeth of a great deal of misapprehension, have been carrying out with exceptional ability and with acknowledged success their responsible and thankless duties. (Cheers.)

A PALE AND ATTENUATED SHADE.

And now, gentlemen, what else am I to say to you? As a rule I do not think it is a desirable thing for the Viceroy of India to make speeches. (Laughter.) I have carefully avoided doing so as much as possible; but perhaps, as I am so near the day of my dissolution, I may be permitted to utter a few words of warning and advice to those to whose affairs I have been giving such unremitting attention for so long a period. (Applause.) You will understand, therefore, that it is not so much the Viceroy that is addressing you as a departing pale and attenuated shade—or rather, shall we say, some intelligent traveller who has come to India for three months with the intention of writing an encyclopedic work on its Government and its people, and who is therefore able to speak in a

spirit of infallibility, denied to us lesser men? (Laughter and cheers). Well then, gentlemen, what is India? It is an Empire equal in size, if Russia be excluded, to the entire Continent of Europe, with a population of 250 million souls. This population is composed of a large number of distinct nationalities, professing various religions, practising diverse rites, speaking different languages. The Census Report says there are 106 different Indian tongues, not dialects mind you, of which 18 are spoken by more than a million persons; while many of them are still further separated from each other by discord and prejudices, by conflicting social usages, and even antagonistic material interests. Perhaps the most patent peculiarity of our Indian cosmos is its division into two mighty political communities—the Hindus, numbering 190 millions, and the Mahomedan nation of 50 millions—whose distinctive characteristics, whether religious, social or ethnological, it is of course unnecessary for me to refer to before such an audience as the present. But to these two great divisions must be added a host of minor nationalities—though minor is a misleading term, since most of them may be numbered by millions—who, though some are included in the two broader categories I have mentioned, are as completely differentiated from each other as are the Hindus from the Mahomedans; such as the Sikhs with their warlike habits and traditions and theocratic enthusiasm; the Rohillas, the Pathans, the Assamese, the Biluchis and the other wild and martial tribes on our frontiers; the hillmen, dwelling in the folds of the Himalayas; our subjects in Burma, Mongol in race and Buddhist in religion; the Khonds, Mairs and Bhils, and other non-Aryan peoples in the centre and south of India; and the enterprising Parsees, with their rapidly-developing manufactures and commercial interests. Again, amongst these numerous communities may be found, at one and the same moment, all the various stages of civilisation through which mankind has passed from the pre-historic ages to the present day. At one end of the scale we have the naked savage hillman, with his stone weapons, his head-hunting, his polyandrous habits and his childish superstitions; and at the other the Europeanised native gentleman with his refinement and polish, his literary culture, his Western philosophy, and his advanced political ideas; while between the two lie layer upon layer in close juxtaposition wandering communities with their flocks of goats and moving tents, collections of undisciplined warriors with their blood feuds, their clan organisation and loose tribal government; feudal chiefs and barons, with their picturesque retainers, their seigniorial jurisdiction and their mediaeval modes of life; and modernised country gentlemen and enterprising merchants and manufacturers, with their well managed estates and prosperous enterprises. Besides all these who are under our direct administration the Government of India is required to exercise a certain amount of supervision over the one hundred and seventeen Native States with their princely rulers, their autocratic executives, their independent jurisdictions, and their fifty millions of inhabitants. The mere enumeration of these diversified elements must suggest to the most unimaginative mind a picture of as complicated a social and political organisation as has ever taxed human ingenuity to govern and administer. (Loud applause.) But even within India itself we have not reached the limits of our accountability; for we are bound to provide for the safety and welfare not only of her Majesty's Hindu, Mahomedan and other native subjects, but also of the large East Indian community, of the indigeneous Christian Churches, of the important planting and manufacturing interests which are scattered over the face of the country, as also to secure the property and lives of all the British residents in India—men, women and children—whether employed in the service of the Government or pursuing independent avocations in the midst of the alien and semi-civilised multitudes whose peaceable and orderly behaviour cannot under all circumstances be implicitly relied on. (Applause.) To these obligations must also be added the duty of watching over the enormous commercial interests of the mother country, represented by a guaranteed capital of over two hundred and twenty millions of pounds sterling, which to the great benefit of India has been either lent to the State or sunk in Indian railways and similar enterprises. It would be criminal to ignore the responsibility of the Government towards those who have sunk large sums of money in the development of Indian resources on the faith of official guarantees, or who have invested their capital in the Indian funds at the invitation of the Imperial Indian authorities. The same considerations apply with almost equal force to that further vast amount of capital which is employed by private British enterprise in manufactures, in tea-planting, and in the indigo, jute and similar industries, on the assumption that English rule and English justice will remain dominant in India. (Loud cheers.)

EXTERNAL OBLIGATIONS.

If, again, we turn our eyes outwards, it will be found that our external obligations are hardly less onerous and imperative than those confronting us from within. India has a land frontier of nearly 6,000 miles and a seaboard of about 9,000 miles. On the east she is conterminous with Siam and China, on the north with Tibet, Bhootan and Nepaul, and on the west she marches, at all events diplomatically, with Russia. On her coasts are many rich and prosperous seaports—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Rangoon — and every year we are made more painfully aware to how serious an extent our contiguity with foreign nations, whether civilised or uncivilised, and the complications arising both out of Eastern and Western politics, may expose us to attack, and of the necessity of walking both warily and wisely in respect of our international relations and of taking those precautions, however onerous or expensive, which are incumbent on every nation that finds itself in contact with enterprising military monarchies, or rival maritime powers. It is then for the outward protection and for the internal control, it is for the welfare, good government and progress of this congeries of nations, religions, tribes and communities with the tremendous latent forces and disruptive potentialities which they contain, that the Government of India is answerable; and it is in reference to the ever-shifting and multiplying requirements of this complicated political organisation that it has been called upon from time to time to shape and modify its system of administration. (Cheers.) In the earliest stages of England's connection with India and even after the force of circumstances had transmuted the East India Company of merchants into an imperial executive, the ignorance and the disorganisation of the Peninsula, consequent upon the anarchy which followed the collapse of the Mahomedan *regime*, necessitated the maintenance of a strong and uncompromising despotism with the view of bringing order out of chaos and a systematised administration out of the confusion and lawlessness which were then universally prevalent; but such principles of government, however necessary, have never been congenial to the instincts or habits of the English people. (Applause.) As soon as the circumstances of the case permitted, successive statesmen, both at home and in India itself, employed themselves from time to time in softening the severity of the system under which our dominion was originally established, and strenuous efforts were repeatedly made not only to extend to her Majesty's subjects in India the same civil rights and privileges which are enjoyed by her Majesty's subjects at home, but to admit them, as far as was possible, to a share in the management of their own affairs (Applause.) The proof of this is plainly written in our recent history. It is seen in our legal codes which secure to all her Majesty's subjects, without distinction of race or creed, or class, equality before the law. (Cheers.) It is found in the establishment of local Legislative Councils a quarter of a century ago, wherein a certain number of leading natives were associated with the Government in enacting measures suitable to local wants. It lies at the basis of the great principle of decentralised finance which has prepared the way for the establishment of increased local responsibility. It received a most important development in the Municipal legislation of Lord Northbrook's administration. It took a still fuller and more perfect expression during the administration of my distinguished predecessor in the Municipal and Local Boards Acts; and it has acquired a further illustration in the recommendations of the Public Service Commission recently sent home by the Government of India, in accordance with which more than a hundred offices hitherto reserved to the Covenanted Service would be thrown open to the provincial service, and thus placed within the reach of our native fellow-subjects in India. (Applause.)

INDIAN DEMOCRACY.

And now, gentlemen, some intelligent, loyal patriotic and well-meaning men are desirous of taking, I will not say a further step in advance, but a very big jump into the unknown by the application to India of democratic methods of Government, and the adoption of a Parliamentary system which England herself has only reached by slow degrees and through the discipline of many centuries of preparation. The ideal authoritatively suggested, as I understand, is the creation of a representative body or bodies in which the official element shall be in a minority, who shall have what is called the power of the purse, and who, through this instrumentality, shall be able to bring the British executive into subjection to their will. The organisation of battalions of native militia and volunteers for the internal and external defence of the country is the next arrangement suggested, and the first practical result to be obtained would be the reduction of the British Army, to one half its present numbers. Well, gentlemen, I am afraid that the people of England will not readily be brought to the acceptance of this programme, or to allow such an assembly or a number of such assemblies either to interfere with its armies or to fetter and circumscribe the liberty of action either of the Provincial Governments or of the Supreme Executive. (Applause.) In the first place, the whole scheme is eminently unconstitutional, for the essence of Constitutional Government is that responsibility and power should remain in the same hands, and the idea of irresponsible Councils, whose members could never be called to account in a constitutional country, arresting the march of Indian legislation, or nullifying the policy of the British Executive in India, would be regarded as an impracticable anomaly. (Applause.) Indeed, so obviously impossible would be the application of any such system in the circumstances of the case that I do not believe it has been seriously advocated by any native statesman of the slightest weight or importance. I have come into contact during the last four years with, I imagine, almost all the most distinguished persons in India. I have talked with most of them upon these matters, and I have never heard a suggestion from one of them in the sense I have mentioned. (Cheers.) But if no native statesman of weight or importance, capable of appreciating the true interests of England and of India, is found to defend this programme, who are those who do? Who and what are the persons who seek to assume such great powers, to tempt the fate of Phaeton and to sit in the chariot of the Sun? (Applause) Well, they are gentlemen of whom I desire to speak with the greatest courtesy and kindness, for they are most of them the product of the system of education which we ourselves have carried on during the last thirty years. But thirty years is a very short time in which to educe a self-governing nation from its primordial elements. At all events, let us measure the extent of educated assistance upon which we could call at this moment. Let us examine the degree of proficiency which the educated classes of India have attained, and the relation of their numbers to the rest of the population. Out of the whole population of British India, which may be put at 200 millions in round numbers, not more than five or six per cent can read and write, while less than one per cent has any knowledge of English.

STEEPED IN IGNORANCE.

Thus the overwhelming mass of the people—perhaps one hundred and ninety out of the two hundred millions—are still steeped in ignorance; and of the ten or twelve millions who have acquired education, three-fourths, or perhaps less have not attained to more than the most elementary knowledge. In our recent review of the progress of education it was pointed out that ninety-four and a half per cent. of these attending our schools and colleges were in the primary stage, while the progress made in English education can be measured by the fact that the number of students who have graduated at the Universities since their establishment in 1857, that is, during the course of the last thirty-one years, is under eight thousand. During the last twenty-five years, probably not more than half-a-million students have passed out of our schools with a good knowledge of English, and perhaps a million more with a smattering of it. Consequently, it may be said that out of a population of 200 millions, there are only a very few thousands who may be considered to possess adequate qualifications, so far as education and an acquaintance with Western ideas or even Eastern learning are concerned, for taking an intelligent view of those intricate and complicated economic and political questions affecting the destinies of so many millions of men which are almost daily being presented for the consideration of the Government of India. (Applause.) I would ask, then, how could any reasonable man imagine that the British Government would be content to allow this microscopic minority to control their administration of that majestic and multiform Empire for whose safety and welfare they are responsible in the eyes of God and before the face of civilisation? (Cheers.) It has been stated that this minority represents a large and growing class. I am glad to think that it represents a growing class, and I feel very sure that, as time goes on, it is not only the class that will grow, but the information and experience of its members. At present, however, it appears to me a groundless contention that it represents the people of India. If they had been really representatives of the people of India—that is to say, of the voiceless millions, instead of seeking to circumscribe the incidence of the income tax, as they desired to do, they would, probably, have received a mandate to decuple it. (Laughter.) Indeed, is it not evident that large sections of the community are already becoming alarmed at the thought of such self-constituted bodies interposing between themselves and the august impartially of English rule. These persons ought to know that in the present condition for India there can be no real or effective representation of the people with their enormous numbers, their multifarious interests and their tasselated nationalities. They ought to see that all the strength, power, and intelligence of the British Government are applied to the prevention of one race, of one interest, of one class, of one religion, dominating another; and they ought to feel that in their peculiar position there can be no greater blessing to the country than the existence of an external, dispassionate and immutable authority, whose watchword is Justice, and who alone possesses both the power and the will to weld the rights and status of each separate element of the empire into a peaceful, co-ordinated, and harmonious unity. (Loud cheers.)

WHERE CONGRESS FAILS.

When the Congress was first started, I watched it operations with interest and curiosity. I was aware that there were many social topics connected with the habits and customs of the people, which were of questionable utility, but with which it was either undesirable for the Government to interfere, or which it was beyond their power to influence or control. For instance, where is there a population whose rise in the scale of social comfort and prosperity is more checked and impeded by excessive and useless expenditure on the occasion of marriages and other similar ceremonies than that of India? Or in what country is the peasant more hampered in the pursuit of his agricultural industry, than is the Hindu or Mahomedan ryot, by chronic indebtedness to the money-lenders? Where is there a more crying need for sanitary reform than amongst those who insist upon bathing in the tanks from which they obtain their drinking water and where millions of men, women, and children die yearly or, what is even worse, become the victims of chronic debility, disease and racial deterioration, from preventible causes? What system could be named more calculated to cause greater searchings of the heart than some of the domestic arrangements, so ruthlessly insisted upon by Hindu society? Above all, what land is exposed to such imminent danger by the overflow of the population of large districts and territories whose inhabitants are yearly multiplying beyond the numbers which the soil is capable of sustaining? To this last topic I am especially anxious to call the attention of every lover of his country. The danger has long since been signalized by European writers, especially by that most acute of all observers, the late Sir Henry Maine, and it was almost the first subject that attracted my attention when I came to India. Perhaps the widespread misery which I had witnessed in Ireland, produced by similar conditions, had quickened my observation. (Applause.) I first of all commissioned Sir William Hunter to take the matter up, and after his departure the task of dealing with it was confided to Sir Edward Buck. A committee met at Delhi, and at the same time provisional reports were called for from various Governments on the general condition of the people. The short resolution in which the general tendency of these reports and the lessons to be derived from them are contained, has, I understand, been denounced as an endeavour of the Government to impart a rose-coloured view to the situation. All I can say is that in ordering the enquiry my object was to obtain the means of awakening public opinion in India to the gravity and danger of our position rather than to lull it into fancied security, and any one who can derive much satisfaction from the result must be either of a very sanguine or a very callous temperament; for although it has been clearly demonstrated that those who represent the poorer classes of India as universally living in a chronic state of semi-starvation and inanition, grossly exaggerate, and that, as a whole, their condition has been steadily improving, it is undoubtedly the case that in certain districts whose inhabitants are to be numbered by millions, the means of sustenance provided by the soil are inadequate for the support of those who live upon it. When we reflect that, in the most thickly populated districts of Europe, there are only from 400 to 500 persons to the square mile, whereas in the localities I am referring to they exceed 700 and even 800 to the square mile, we shall be better able to appreciate the reality of the danger. Well then, gentlemen, for such a state of things there are only two remedies:—the expansion of manufacturing industries, and emigration; but it is not in the power of the Government of itself to apply either of these remedies. (Applause.) By removing restrictions on trade, and by the multiplication of roads, railways, and the facilities of conveyance, we can foster manufacturing and mercantile activity, which we are doing, but the actual creation of manufacturing centres must be the work of private enterprise. (Cheers.) To the same imperfect degree and principally by the same means, the Government can promote emigration. (Cheers.) It can let or sell land under favourable conditions to would-be settlers. It can indicate the places where population is superabundant, and where comparatively unoccupied tracts are to be found; but it can neither prohibit by law imprudent marriages, nor compel the inhabitants of a village in any particular locality to transfer themselves to another. But what the Government cannot do, the gentleman to whom I am refering might very usefully employ themselves in doing. They know the ways and habits of the people, they know the nature of their occupations, they know their needs; and as they themselves come from different parts of India, they know where labour is scarce, where land plentiful, and where the new comers could be best accommodated either as cultivators or as coolies. By carefully examining the elements of the problem they might put themselves into a position to place at the disposal of the Government both useful information and advice. (Loud applause.)

THE WANT OF SANITATION.

Again with regard to sanitation. And by sanitation I do not mean the inopportune and injudicious worrying and harrying of our villagers into the adoption of uncongenial ways and habits, or the forcing upon them of the latest principles of Western hygienic, but a gradual patient process similar to that which has banished cholera, jail fever, and many other ills from England during the course of the present century, and which consists in placing pure water within the reach of the people, and in indoctrinating them with those simple rules which add as much to the comfort as they do to the decency of domestic life. The Government has recently given its serious attention to this subject, and has laid down the lines upon which, in its opinion, sanitary reform should be applied to our towns and villages. It has given sanitation a local habitation and a name in every great division of the Empire; and it has arranged for the establishment of responsible central agencies from one end of the country to the other, who will be in close communication with all the local authorities within their respective jurisdictions. But, after all, the most earnest endeavours both of the Supreme and of the Provincial Governments will be of little avail, unless seconded by the intelligent co-operation of the educated native classes. (Applause). So again with regard to technical education. The Government of India may recommend to the local Government the policy and the arrangements which it considers to be suited for the establishment and spread of this useful and necessary branch of instruction, and the local Governments may improve upon those suggestions, or may apply them with the utmost zeal and wisdom: but it is the educated classes—those who are most intimately acquainted with the internal economy of the homes of India and the natural aptitudes of their inhabitants—who alone can give energy and vitality to the movement.

A POWER FOR GOOD OR EVIL.

Well, gentlemen, as I have already observed when the Congress was first started it seemed to me that such a body if they directed their attention with patriotic zeal to the consideration of these and cognate subjects as similiar Congresses do in England might prove of assistance to the Government and of great use to their fellow-citizens, and I cannot help expressing my regret that they should seem to consider such momentous subjects, concerning as they do, the welfare of millions of their fellow-subjects as beneath their notice, and that they should have concerned themselves instead with matters in regard to which their assistance is likely to be less profitable to us. (Applause.) It is still a greater matter of regret to me that the members of the Congress should have become answerable for the distribution—as their officials have boasted, amongst thousands and thousands of ignorant and credulous men—of publications animated by a very questionable spirit and whose manifest intention is to excite the hatred of the people against the public servants of the Crown in this country. (Cheers.) Such proceedings as these no Government could regard with indifference, nor can they fail to inspire it with misgivings, at all events of the wisdom of those who have so offended. Nor is the silly threat of one of the chief officers—the principal Secretary, I believe—of the Congress that he and his Congress friends hold in their hands the keys not only of a popular insurrection, but of a military revolt calculated to restore our confidence in their discretion, even when accompanied by the assurance that they do not intend for the present to put these keys into the locks. (Loud applause) But, gentlemen, though I have thought it my duty in these plain terms to point out what I consider the misapprehension of the Congress party as to the proper direction in which their energies should be employed, I do not at all wish to imply that I view with anything but favour and sympathy the desire of the educated classes of India to be more largely associated with us in the conduct of the affairs of their country. Such an ambition is not only very natural, but very worthy, provided due regard be had to the circumstances of the country and to the conditions under which the British administration in India discharges its duties (Applause.)

THE JUBILEE SPEECH.

In the speech which I delivered at Calcutta on the occasion of her Majesty's Jubilee, I used the following expression:—Wide and broad indeed are the new fields in which the Government of India is called upon to labour, but no longer, as of aforetime, need it labour alone. Within the period we are reviewing, education has done its work, and we are surrounded on all sides by native gentlemen of great attainments and intelligence, from whose hearty, loyal and honest co-operation we may hope to derive the greatest benefit. In fact, to an Administration so peculiarly situated as ours, their advice, assistance, and solidarity are essential to the successful exercise of its functions. Nor do I regard with any other feeling than those of approval and good-will their natural ambition to be more extensively associated with their English rulers in the administration of their own domestic affairs, and glad and happy should I be if during my sojourn amongst them, circumstances permitted me to extend and to place upon a wider and more logical footing the political status which was so wisely given a generation ago by that great statesman, Lord Halifax, to such Indian gentlemen as by their influence, their acquirements and the confidence they inspired in their fellow-countrymen were marked out as useful adjuncts to our Legislative Councils." To every word which I then spoke I continue to adhere; (cheers) but surely the sensible men of the country cannot imagine that even the most moderate constitutional changes can be effected in such a system as ours by a stroke of the pen, or without the most anxious deliberations as well as careful discussions in Parliament, (Applause.) If ever a political organization has existed where caution is necessary in dealing with those problems which affect the adjustment of the administrative machine, and where haste and precipitancy are liable to produce deplorable results, it is that which holds together our complex Indian Empire, and the man who stretches forth his hand towards the ark, even with the best intentions, may well dread lest it should shrivel up to the shoulder. But growth and development are the rule of the world's history, and from the proofs I have already given of the way in which English statesmanship has perpetually striven gradually to adapt our method of government in India to the expanding intelligence and capacities of the educated classes amongst our Indian subjects, it may be confidently expected that the legitimate and reasonable aspirations of the responsible heads of native society, whether Hindu or Mahomedan, will in due time receive legitimate satisfaction. (Cheers.) The more we enlarge the surface of our contact with the educated and intelligent public opinion of India the better; and although I hold it absolutely necessary not merely for the maintenance of our own power, but for the good government of the country and for the general content of all classes, and especially of the people at large, that England should never abdicate her supreme control of public affairs or delegate to a minority to a class, the duty of providing for the welfare of the diversified communities over which she rules, I am not the less convinced that we could, with great advantage, draw more largely than we have hitherto done on native intelligence and native assistance in the discharge of our duties. (Loud applause.) I have had ample opportunities of gauging and appreciating to its full extent the measure of good sense, of practical wisdom, and of experience which is possessed by the leading men of India, both among the great nobles on the one hand, and among the leisured and professional classes on the other, and I have now submitted officially to the home authorities some personal suggestions in harmony with the foregoing views. (Cheers.)

ONE ACKNOWLEDGED BLEMISH.

Gentlemen, I have sometimes seen in the newspapers formidable indictments drawn up against the British administration in India. I do not now refer to them for the purpose of controverting the charges which they formulated, but they have certainly indicated one blemish which the Government of India frankly recognizes and had already began to deal with, namely, the present constitution of the police. There are undoubtedly great defects in this branch of the public service. It is, however, by no means an easy matter to deal with the difficulty lying in the low morale prevailing in the classes from which alone the police can be drawn; in the supineness and ignorance of the people themselves, and still more on account of the additional expenditure which would be entailed by any really effective amelioration of the force. (Applause.) Again, with regard to the separation of Judicial and Executive offices in the early stage of the service and in the lower grades. This is a counsel of perfection to which we are ready to subscribe, though the reform suggested—where it has not been carried into effect—and it has been largely effected—is by no means so simple a proceeding as many people suppose. But here also we have a question of money. With regard to both these subjects, however, I have to make one observation. The evils complained of are not of recent date: they existed long before my time and had they been as intolerable as is now stated, they would have been remedied while the existence of surplus funds rendered this practicable, but as this was not done, it is fair to argue that, even admitting that there is room for improvement in both the above respects, we can afford to consult times and seasons in carrying these improvements into effect. (Applause.) Be that, however, as it may. I confess I always lay down these incriminating documents with a feeling of relief at finding that more serious shortcomings cannot be alleged against us. (Cheers.) When I consider the difficulties of our task, the imperfection of the instruments through which we must necessarily work, the multiplicity of the interests with which we have to deal; the liability of our most careful calculations to be overset by material accidents over which we have no command; the complexity and centrifugal might of the forces we are called upon to harmonize and co-ordinate the extraordinary tendency in the East for two and two to make five, and the imperfection which stamps the conduct of all human affairs, my wonder is that our miscarriages should not have been indefinitely multiplied. In reading these criticisms, I am reminded of a story of a young man who afterwards became a very powerful public Speaker. On his first appearance on the hustings he was so embarrassed by the novel circumstances of his situation that he made but an indifferent effort at his speech; but when some one in the crowd ill naturedly jeered at him, he cried out, "you just come up here and do it yourself—you won't find it so easy." which pertinent observation at once won for him the sympathy of his audience. (Loud laughter).

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE PICTURE.

At all events, we have the satisfaction of knowing that there is another side to the picture; for in these diatribes, to use Sir Auckland Colvin's eloquent words, of the India of to-day as we know it; of India under education; of India compelled, in the interests of the weaker masses, to submit to impartial justice; of India "brought together by road and rails; of India entering into the first class commercial markets of the world; of India of religious toleration; of India assured for terms of years unknown in less fortunate Europe of profound and unbroken peace; of India of the free press; of India finally, taught for the first time that the end and aim of rule is the welfare of the people and not the personal aggrandizement of the sovereign."— he might have added of India that within the last 28 years had accumulated 110 millions of gold and 218 millions of silver, "we fail to find a syllable of recognition." At all events, gentlemen, you may be sure that whatever our sins, whether of omission or of commission, the English Government in India will continue faithfully, courageously, and in the fear of God to endeavour to discharge its duties, to amend whatever may be amiss, and still further to improve the good which already exists indifferent to praise or blame, and as unresentful of the hard things occasionally said of us by those for whose sake we are labouring, as we shall always be grateful for the appreciation of those, and they are the great majority of our Indian fellow-subjects who have the intelligence to understand and the generosity to acknowledge what we have done for them—(Loud applause.) And now, gentlemen, it only remains for me to thank you not only for your hospitality and for the friendly reception you have given to the mention of Lady Dufferin's name and my own, but for the patience with which you have listened to this somewhat lengthy speech. It is a great regret to me to think that I am looking round for the last time upon so many friendly and familiar faces. In another week I shall have discharged my trust and transferred my great office to the hands of one of England's most capable statesmen, a nobleman in the prime of life, and already distinguished for his sound judgment, his moderation, his wisdom, and the industry with which he applies himself to public affairs. That he will by the intelligence, impartiality and the sympathetic character of his rule, gain and maintain the good-will and the confidence both of her Majesty's Native and English subjects in India, I have not the slightest doubt, and this conviction to a great deal consoles me for my regret in quitting your service. Gentlemen, I again thank you from the very bottom of my heart for all your kindness and goodness. (Loud and continued cheers.)

GYMKHANA SCRATCH RACES.

The following are the entries for the Bombay Gymkhana Scratch Races.

1st DAY, SATURDAY, 8th DECEMBER.

1st Race.—"Worlee Stakes."
Mr. J. Brook's g c b a h Joey.
Mr. Bertie's b a h The Roarer.
Mr. Trevethic's b a h Old Boy.
Mr. Benson's g a h Nero.
Mr. E. Smith's c h a h Sir Harry.
Capt Beaufort's g a h Myras.

2nd Race.—"The Buggy Stakes."
Mr. Lyttleton's b c b m Dolly.
Mr. Reddie's b w g Julius Caesar.
Mr. Luard's b c b m Fireworks.
Mr. Brown's roan w g The Policeman.
Mr. Steven's b a h Tim.
do. g c b g Bob.
Mr. Joseph's b w g Cormorant.

3rd Race.—"Polo Stakes."
Mr. Prevost's b a p Aftab.
Mr. Graham's g a p Icecream.
Mr. Cobbold's c a p Lactus.
Capt. Capel Cure's b a p Munsoor.
Mr. Summer's ch a p Pepsine.
Mr. Barton's b cb p The Skipper.

4th Race.—"The Waler Stakes."
Mr. Hugh Symon's b w g Pentail.
Do. do. b w g Florican.
Mr. C.'s b w m Lassie.
Mr. J. Brook's b w g Bob.
Mr. Radfield's blk w g Corporal.
M. Grear's b w g Dodger.
Mr. Benson's g w g Warrior.

2nd DAY.

1st Race.—"The Pony Hurdle Race."
Mr. Graham's b a p Jerry.
Do. g a p Icecream.
Mr. Prevost's b a p Aftab.
Do. b c b m Silk.
Mr. Cobbold's ch a p Lœtus.
Mr. Dick's g a p Richard.
Mr. J. W. Brown's g c b g Ugly.

2nd Race.—"The Waler Hurdle Race."
Mr. H. Symon's b w g Pentail.
do. b w g Florican.
Mr. J. Brook's b w g Bob.
Mr. J. Russell's b w g The Lumper.
Mr. Radfield's ch w g Rufus.
Mr. C's b w m Lassie.
Mr. Brown's roan w g The Policeman.
Mr. Benson's g w g The Warrior.

3rd Race.—"The Hack Stakes."
Mr. Lyttleton's b cb m Dolly.
Mr. J. Brooke's b a h Joey.
Mr. Bertie's b a h, Teddy the Rover.
Mr. Bertie's b a h, The Roarer.
Mr. Shaw's ch a h Jonathan.
Mr. Nathan's c a h, The Vikar.
Mr. White's g a gal, Milky Way.
Mr. Trevithick's b a h, Old Boy.
Mr. Benson's g a h, Nero.
Mr. E. Smith's ch a h, Sir Harry.
Mr. Richard's g a h, White Wing.
Mr. Steven's b a h, Tim.
Mr. Holland's g a h, Goblin.
Capt. Beaufort's g a h, Myras.

4th Race.—"The Pony Stakes."
Mr. Prevost's b a p, Nusser.
Capt. Capel Cure's g a p, Dark.
Mr. Summer's r cb p, Strawberry Cream.
Mr. S. Symon's b a p, Sparrowhawk.
Mr. Glazy's g w p, Kangaroo.
Mr. Barton's b cb p, The Skipper.
Mr. Warden's b a p, Bahadur.

Entries will be received up to the ordinaries at Rs. 6 instead of Rs. 5.

Ordinaries will be held at the Gymkhana at 5 o'clock on Friday, the 7th and 14th.

Subscribers of Rs. 5 will receive tickets for both days for the Grand Stand on application to the honorary Secretaries. Ladies accompanying subscribers admitted free.

J. S. GRAHAM & F. A. PREVOST.
Honorary Secretaries

"ROUGH ON CORNS."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions. At chemists and druggists.

"ROUGH ON ITCH."

"Rough on Itch" cures skin humors, eruptions, ringworm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains, itch, ivy poison, barber's itch.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

The annual distribution of prizes in connection with St. Mary's College, took place on Monday evening. The College building was specially decorated for the occasion, being illuminated with many coloured lights, while flags and banners hung from every window. Among those present were the most Reverend Dr. G. Porter, Mr. Justice Bayley, Mr. Winbridge, Mrs. Gladdy, Mrs. O'Connell, H. H. Aga Khan and family, Rev. Fr. Meyer, Rev. Fr. Dolhoff, Rev. Fr. Booham, Fr. Stein, Fr. Konzchen, and many others.

The proceedings opened by the St. Mary's band playing a selection from Gilbert and Sullivan's ever green opera. "H. M. S. Pinafore," which, though long, was admirably played, and greatly appreciated. Following this came the well-known song of "Sailing," arranged as a chorus, and rendered by St. Mary's choir. A very pleasing, and also novel item on the programme was a bugle duet by Messrs. G. Boland and F. Davern, which, it may be said, was delivered with first rate effect by the youthful performers. Another chorus by the choir, and a second selection by the band, brought the first part of the programme to a termination. After a short interval, a burlesque entitled "Frederick the Great" was performed. The caste was as follows:—

Frederick the Great, King of Prussia...J. Gomes.
Van Stolback, a Comedian ....P. Sullen.
Count Plotzen..................................M. Pereira.
Camillus, nephew of the Count ....J. Gorman.
Captain Niddermannerstein, an Austrian Officer ....G. Boland.
Baron von Kerker, an Austrian Nobleman ....J. Mahony.
Silers, an Austrian Colonel ....J. Donaghue.
Von Banker, a Prussian Major ....D. Desmond.
Brochette, a Cook ....R. Abraham.

A most creditable performance was that of Frederick, while a deal of ability was shown by M. Pereira as Count Plotzen. The cook was very amusingly acted by R. Abraham, and P. Sullen made something of a hit as Van Stolback. All the young actors, indeed, deserve the most infinite credit for their very admirable performance. At the end of the burlesque, three cheers were given by the actors for Frederic the Great, King of Prussia, after they had retired.

Rev. Fr. Fischer, Rector of the College, read the annual report for 1888. The report was as follows:—We close this year with 494 boys on our rolls, 210 boarders, and 284 day-scholars; 239 of the European and 255 of the English teaching school, against 460 in 1887. We are happy to have it in our power to report that the conduct of the scholars throughout the year has been most satisfactory. We refer to the result of the Matriculation Examination as a test of the work done. The Matriculation class was re-established only last year. Twelve candidates presented themselves, of these eleven passed and took good places, more than half of them being in the first third of the list, a success which speaks for itself. This year St. Mary's has sent up thirteen, the whole of the Matriculation class. The health report is very favourable, not one case of serious illness has occurred among the boarders during the year. The interest taken in the games by all the boys has been one of the causes of this happy result. They pride themselves on the number of cricket matches which they have gained. About 120 of the boarders spent their holidays at Khandalla, where, in morning and evening rambles, cricket, and football, and evening entertainments, they addressed themselves with spirit to the important work of recruiting their health for future study. The older boys deserve our thanks for the pains, they took with these entertainments. From June to December, without a break is too long a spell of work; so at the end of September three or four days are set apart as holidays, and for the boarders they are the most pleasant days of the year, as they have their annual sports and their treat. To encourage our band, we have asked the Municipal Commissioner to allow them to play in the Victoria Gardens. Since this permission has been granted they have commenced to perform there twice a month and they will continue to do so in future. We beg to bring to the knowledge of parents and guardians that in future all the boarders who are capable of bearing arms, have to join the cadet company of the B. V. R. C.. and that they will be exempted only at the special request of the parents. We trust that our boys will do credit to themselves and the College. We are happy to be able to announce that Mr. and Mrs. Leao have founded an annual scholarship of Rs. 20 for the St. Mary's boy of parents belonging to the Bombay East Indian Association who gains the highest marks in the Matriculation Examination. We take this public occasion to thank Mr. and Mrs. Leao for their generous foundation. In conclusion, tender our very sincere thanks to all who by their kindly assistance have aided us to carry on our work. The schools will reopen on the 5th January, 1889. Boarders will re-enter on the 4th; on the 5th Catholic pupils must assist at the Mass of the Holy Ghost at 9 a.m.

After the report had been read, the Rev. Fr. Fibus, Prefect General of the College, distributed the Prizes:—

Prizes for Good Conduct.

A. Boarders.—Voted by the Pupils with the approval of the Masters.

I Division.—Manning Pereira; II Division, Arthur Raffin; III Division, Master Rozario.

B Day Scholars.—Charles Quadros.

VII. Class.—Arithmetic and Algebra, Edward D'Quadros; "Honoris Causa, " Manning Pereira.

VI. Class.—General Proficiency and Catechism, Paul Pereira; English Composition and Grammar, Dominic D'Souza; Latin, Arithmetic and Algebra, Paul Pereira; Euclid, J. Francis D'Costa; History and Geography, Samuel Kennedy; "Honoris Causa," Peter Pereira and Daniel Desmond.

V. Class.—General Proficiency, Latin, Arithmetic and Algebra, Charles Bowers; Catechism, Anthony Gonsalves; English Composition and Grammar, James Kilbone; History and Geography, Francis Davern.

V, Class, B Division.—General Proficiency, Raph Abrahim; Catechism, Manual Fonseca; English Composition and Grammar, not awarded; Latin, Raph Abraham; Arithmetic and Algebra, Lucas De Lima; History and Geography, Ignatius Britto; "Honoris Causa," Francis Xavier Azavedo, James Fernandes, and Joseph Lobo.

IV. A Division.—General Proficiency, Catechism, English Composition, Grammar, and Latin, Edmund Nagle; Arithmetic, History, and Geography, John Porter. "Honoris Causa," George Donnellow and Wilfred Wright.

IV. Class, B Division.—General Proficiency John D'Costa, Catechism and Bible History, Augustin Fernandes; English Composition and Grammar, John D'Costa; Latin Joseph Soares, Arithmetic Joseph Soares, History and Geography, Edward Ferraz; "Honoris Causa," Lewis Furtado.

III. Class, A Division.—General Proficiency Catechism and Bible History, English Reading and Grammar, Lionel Kershaw; Arithmetic Cornelius Hewett; Geography, Charles Bayliss, Writing, not awarded; Honoris Causa; Chas. O'Donoghue and Sam. D'Costa.

III. Class, B Division.—General Proficiency, Bernard Mendonca; Catechism and Bible History, John F. Faria; English Reading and Grammar, Bernard Menoonca; Arithmetic and Geography Taherali, Mahomedali; Writing, Joseph Pereira; "Honoris Causa," Michael Martins, Alexander D'Mello, Titus Drogo, Perosha Fakirji.

II. Class, A Division.—General Proficiency, Quintio Quintaba; Catechism and Bible History, English Reading and Grammar, Geminiano D'Souza; Arithmetic, Agmore Ruffin; Geography, James Kelly; Writing, Quintio Quintaba; "Honoris Causo, Charles" Shannon, Aga Aban Shah, Cuthbert Connell, Charles Guinness.

II. Class, B Division.—General Proficiency, Talal Nasouri; Catechism and Bible History, Alex. Dias; English Reading and Grammar, Talat Nasouri; Arithmetic, Jehangir Buxey; Geography, Talat Nasouri; Writing, Jehangir Buxey; "Honoris Causa," Joaquin D'Costa and Leander D'Mello.

I Class, A Division—General Proficiency, Quadrio Quintaba; Catechism, Hilary Hussey; English Reading, Spelling and Dictation, James Nagle; Arithmetic and Writing, Quadrio Quintaba; "Honoris Causa," Noble Nachary, George Walsh, Henry Cox, Frederic Kelly.

I Class, B Division—General Proficiency, Louis D'Esperance; Catechism, Silvesta D'Penha; English Reading, Spelling, Dictation, Louis D'Esperance Arithmetic, Abdool Hussaina; Writing, Michael Pereira; "Honori Causa,"Elias D'Sa, Sebastian D'Souza C. Ferraz, D'DSilva, F. X. Lopes, S. Furdoonjee.

Preparatory Class A Division—General Proficiency, Michael Touche; Catechism and Prayers Adolph Collins; English Reading and Spelling, Michael Touche; Sums and Tables, and Writing, Thomas Ouhaid; "Honoris Causa," Berty Walshe; Charles Marschner; Stanislas Hewett; St. John Conolly; and Edward de Leao.

Preparatory Class, B Division—General Proficiency and Catechism, Michael Cardoz; English Reading and Spelling, Joseph Daniel; Table and Sums, Henry Mascarenhas; Writing, Michael Cardoz; "Honoris Causa," Peter Mendez.

Prizes for Music—Vocal and Instrumental, G. Boland, F. Davern, J. Seery, M. Fonseica, P. D'Mello C. Gilbert, and O. D'Silva.

Prizes for Drawing—James Donaghue and W. Finglas.

After the prizes had been distributed, the Band played "God save the Queen," and the Company then dispersed well satisfied by the performance rendered to them by the St. Mary's College.

THE CRAWFORD COMMISSION.

THIRTY-FIFTH DAY.

On the opening of the Court on Monday, M. Latham proceeded to open the 17th charge against Mr. Crawford, which is known as the Patwardhan case. The following is the charge: "That you, by your agent, Hanmantrao Raghavendrao, in or about the month of January 1887, corruptly received the sum of Rs. 1,000 from Vishnu Anant Patwardhan, then acting head Clerk in the office of Commissioner, C. D.; and secondly, by the same agent corruptly received, in or about the month of September 1887, the further sum of Rs. 500 from the said Vishnu Anant Patwardhan as an inducement to favour the said Vishnu Anant Patwardhan in your official capacity of Commissioner, C. D."

Vishnu Anant Patwardhan said: I am a Brahmin, aged 29 years, and passed the H. S. examination in Oct. 1883. In April 1886, I was Police Accountant in the Collector's office on permanent pay of Rs. 50. I know Hanmantrao Raghavendrao, and had conversation with him in April 1886, the result of which was that he promised to take me to the Commissioner, whom he said he knew personally. I saw Hanmantrao again about the end of May, and he then took me to the Commissioner's bungalow at Kirkee. Hanmantrao had asked me if I would accept a post of acting clerk in the Commissioner's office, as there was likely to be short vacancy. I said I would like it. On arrival at the bungalow I stopped and Hanmantrao went within, but came out after sometime, and took me to the Commissioner. On the way he told me that he had spoken to the Commissioner about me. I then had an interview with Mr. Crawford. After I had told my antecedents and what examinations I had passed he said he wanted a qualified writer to serve as Head Clerk, as he was dissatisfied with the present Head Clerk. He said he would like to try me for a time. I thanked him and left. I am a B. A. of the Bombay University. I was appointed acting Head Clerk in the Commissioner's Office on 15th June 1886. I was *sub pro tem* karkoon in the Collector's office on Rs. 50. In the Commissioner's Office I drew Rs. 45, the pay of my permanent post, Rs. 20 acting allowance, and Rs. 15 permanent travelling allowance. This acting appointment was for 3 months, and I was then put in again, acting for Mr. Patankar. In December 1886, I was still in this appointment. Mr. Nazareth, permanent Head Clerk of the Revenue Department, retired. I wish to succeed him, and Mr. Pendse told me he had recommended me. I had a conversation with Hanmantrao about that time. He told me that he had had a conversation with the Commissioner about the vacancy in the office, and that Mr. Pendse had recommended me. He said the Commissioner wanted Rs. 1,000, and if I refused I should lose the place. I said, "whence shall I get this amount?" but he said there was no help, and if I did not pay, my future prospects would be marred. Eventually I consented to pay. This was some time in December 1886. I subsequently, in January, paid the amount to Hanmantrao after my appointment to the post. I was appointed, and took charge on 13th January 1887; the permanent pay is Rs. 125, and on first appointment I used to get Rs. 40 permanent travelling allowance. I do not get that now. I cannot remember if I paid the money before or after I took charge. (Letter from Mr. Crawford to Mr. Pendse, dated 27-12-86, put in, appointing Patwardhan, put in). I had Rs. 500 with me, being savings from my pay, and borrowed Rs. 500 from my father, Anant Vishnu Patwardhan. No one was present when I paid the money to Hanmantrao. In 1887, there was a mamlat vacant. I asked Mr. Pendse to recommend me, and he said he would. I also saw Hanmantrao; I told him I had been recommended, and he should see that nothing came in my way. He said the Commissioner had other men in view, and without payment I could not expect to succeed, although I had been recommended. I said it was an oppression, but he said it was no use complaining. He asked me for Rs. 1,000, but I refused. He then said that unless I paid at least Rs. 500, I would not get it. I agreed to pay Rs. 500, and did so. I had that amount saved from my pay. Subsequently I was gazetted to the vacancy at Jamkhed in the Ahmednagar district. (Put in order 12th September, Gazette 15th September 1887). I was not allowed to join my mamlat, but continued to do duty in the Commissioner's office until Mr. Crawford's suspension, when I was sent on my substantive pay to do duty in Khandesh as Deputy Accountant under the Collector. In the beginning of August I was ordered to go to Satara to do duty. I did not go; on my way there I went to pay my respects to Mr. Moore, and he sent me with a note to Mr. Ommanney, under whom I have since been employed in charge of the records brought from the Commissioner's Office, C. D. I had full charge of these until the present inquiry began, since then Ganesh Chimnaji Wad and myself have had joint charge. When appointed mamlatdar I was anxious to join so as to get the full pay, but was not allowed to join. (Application dated 25th April 1888 put in.

Cross-examined by Mr. James Crawford:-

When you were sent to Dhulia were you surprised?—Yes, at first.

It was an urgent order, and you went at once?—Yes.

Who told you to do the work of Deputy Accountant?—It was mentioned in the Order from Mr. Moore.

Did you not think that when you were ordered to Khandesh it was a degradation?—No. I thought Government wanted to disperse the office establishment.

When you had been at Dhulia about a fortnight, you were again suddenly ordered away to Satara?—Yes.

Who gave you that order?—Mr. Lock, the Collector of Khandesh.

Was that an urgent order?—Yes.

When you were ordered to go to Satara, were you told to go there as Deputy Accountant?—No; I was merely ordered to do duty there.

Did you see Pendse whilst in Poona that time?—Yes.

And he told you that his own son-in-law, Joglekar, had made a statement?—No.

Did he speak to you about making it?—Yes; he said he had made a statement, and advised me to do the same.

You went to Bhimbai also?—No. I went to Mr. Ommanney, and he told me to go to Mr. Lucas.

Did you not see Bhimbai at the office?—Yes; he was in Mr. Ommaney's office, and I asked him my way to Mr. Lucas

Was he in the same room where Mr. Ommanney was?—Yes, he was in the office.

Is that in the bungalow where Mr. Ommanney resides?—Yes.

Did not Mr. Ommanney, before taking your statement, say "Government want your assistance"?—No.

When you were appointed Revenue Head Clerk had you not been acting as Police Head Clerk, and given Mr. Crawford satisfaction?—Not to Mr. Crawford. I was under Mr. Pendse, and had given him satisfaction.

From your conversation with Mr. Crawford before you were first appointed, did you not gather that you were the kind of man he wanted?—Yes.

Is this (reads) the substance of what Hanmantrao said to you in December 1886; that "you had been recommended by Pendse, but that Mr. Crawford required Rs. 1,000, and unless you paid it, you would not get the appointment?—Yes; that is the impression I have on my mind.

You told us you had a conversation with Hanmantrao in April 1886, can you not fix the date of that?—No it was the first time I had seen Hanmantrao for 6 years.

The President: Who were at the office on the 16th July 1888 when all the Clerks were ordered to go home?—Mr. Moore and Mr Propert. M. Moore ordered us to go home.

Did the Assistant Commissioners remain?—Yes. Mr. Pendse and M. P. G. Sathe remained, and also, I think, some peons.

And the Alienation Clerk?—The Alienation office is quite separate from the Commissioner's office.

Have you any entry in your Service Book to show when you were sent to Dhulia and again ordered to Satara?—No.

When did you go to see Mr. Moore?—Two days after my arrival.

Had you the usual joining leave on your way to Satara?—Yes.

After getting an urgent order to go to Satara, did you still think yourself entitled to joining leave?—Yes.

When you came to Poona, whom did you see?—I first saw Baput, and then went to Mr. Ommanney, and made my statement. Next I went to Mr. Moore, who gave me a note and told me to take it to Mr. Ommanney, and work under him instead of going to Satara.

When did you make your statement?—About the 7th or 8th August.

Antaji Vishnu Patwardhan stated: I am a Brahmin, 54 years old, and the father of the last witness. I am not in Government service, and never have been so. I am proprietor of fields in Mahu, opposite the Karlee caves. I live sometimes here and sometimes go there. I did not give money to my son when he first asked me. I told him there was no hurry. I had money by me. In the month of January 1887, my son told me he wanted to give Rs. 500 to the Sahib on account of his service. This was in the

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Latham: If the evidence placed before the Government of Bombay is to be believed, the charge is one affecting Mr. Crawford personally. This information was not in possession of Government when the present articles were framed. The Government have determined to enquire into this case under any circumstances.

The President said he was unable to give an answer off hand, but that the Commission would consider the matter and give their decision in a few days.

KHASNAVIS CASE.

Mr. Latham then proceeded to open the next case (the Khasnavis case), of which the following is the charge:—That you, by your agent, Hanmantrao Raghavendrao, in or about the month of August 1886, corruptly received a sum of Rs. 700, and in or about the month of September 1886, by your said agent a further sum of Rs. 400, and in or about the same month by your creditor Nuttooram Jowareemull a further sum of Rs. 400, and in or about the month of October 1886 by your said agent, Hanmantrao Raghavendrao, a further sum of Rs. 1,000 from Mahadeo Balkrishna Khasnavis, Mamlutdar of Niphad, Nasik district, as inducements to favour the said Mahadeo Balkrishna Khasnavis in your official capacity of Commissioner, Central Division."

Mahadeo Balkrishna Khasnavis said.—I am a Brahmin, aged 42. I was lately transferred to Khed Taluka while I was 2nd Grade Mamlatdar. In 1886 I was Mamlatdar at Niphad in the Nasick districts where I had remained since 1882. My first appointment of Mamlutdar was in 1879. In August 1886 I presented a petition to Mr. Woodward, Collector of Nasick, through the Deputy Collector (Petition, dated 4th August 1886 put in, with endorsements by Deputy Collector and Mr. Crawford and other minor papers). After forwarding my petition, I came to Poona on a Sunday, when I went to Hanmantrao's house to see him; it was the following morning that I went to see Hanmantrao. On that morning Hanmantrao told me that it was not in Mr. Crawford's hands to give me a Deputy Collector's place, but that he would get me a first Grade Mamlatdarship. He further said that he would take me to Mr. Crawford, and in order to secure an interview he sent a letter to Mr. Crawford in my presence. He took down my address, and I left. I was staying at the time at Paranjee Wada, in Govind Shastia's house. The same day, after I left, a man came from Hanmantrao to call me. The man came to take me and I went with him about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Hanmantrao then told me that Mr. Crawford called us at eight o'clock at night, and at the same time showed me a letter which he had received from Mr. Crawford. I went again at 3 o'clock when Hanmantrao and I drove to Mr. Crawford's house at Kirkee. On arrival Hanmantrao went into the bungalow at once; I remained in the carriage which was standing outside, near the gate of the compound. Hanmantrao remained inside for about ten minutes, and on coming out told me that the Sahib was too busy to see me, and that Mr. and Mrs. Grant were there, but he would, however, speak to me afterwards. Eventually Hanmantrao and I went into the bungalow in the room, on the left side of the entrance to the bungalow. On our way to the bungalow, Hanmantrao told me to speak softly. Mr. Crawford was standing at the time in the room in which I went, which was facing the south. Mr. Crawford told me that Hanmantrao had explained to him all the circumstances of my case. Placing his hand on Hanmantrao's shoulder, Mr. Crawford said, "Do as this man will tell you." I said to Mr. Crawford that I had my certificates with me and wished to show them to him. Mr. Crawford said "damn the certificates." This is all that took place, and I then left with Hanmantrao. Before getting into the gharry again, Hanmantrao told me that I must pay Rs. 2,500. I told him that I had not so large a sum with me, and asked him to state a period within which I may send the amount. He said he would not give me any time, but that I should send the money as early as possible. I left for Niphad by the morning train, reaching Niphad, which lies two miles off from the town, about 3 o'clock. Two days after my return I received a pencilled letter from Hanmantrao in Balbodh characters, which I tore up directly after reading. The substance of the letter was "as settled send the sum soon." On receipt of the letter, I went on a Sunday to Narayan Purushram, my father-in-law, to whom I communicated what had happened, and took from him Rs. 700 as a loan. Narayan Purushram is a pleader, I sent the notes to Hanmantrao in registered packet, the notes being of Rs. 100 each. I registered the notes at Niphad; a few days after this I received one or two letters from Hanmantrao (which I have destroyed) pressing for futher payment. I went again to Nasik on a Suuday and saw my father-in-law again with the result that I got from him a further sum of Rs. 500 with which I returned to Niphad, and sent a registered packet of four notes of the value of Rs. 100 each to Hanmantrao. I received a letter from Hanmantrao stating that he would send a Marwaree to whom I should pay the whole of the balance. I replied to the letter. Before I received Hanmantrao's letter, a Marwaree had arrived at Niphad, and came to see me and demanded money. The name of the Marwaree is Tharachund; he was putting up with one Soobachund, who is a Marwaree at Niphad. I asked the Marwaree to wait until I received a reply from Hanmantrao. The Marwaree waited for two or three days when a reply came from Hanmantrao. The contents of that reply stated "you need not feel insulted at the Marwaree coming to you for money; pay as much as you conveniently can." The Marwaree showed me some documents, viz., one cheque and one bond. I paid the Marwaree Rs. 400. When I paid this money I made an endorsement on the back of the bond. (Mr. Jardine here called upon Mr. Crawford, junior, to produce the bond dated 10th July 1885, for Rs. 10,000). After payment, I took a receipt from the Marwaree. I then came to Poona and saw Hanmantrao; I asked him if he had duly received the money that I sent. I showed him the document which I took from the Marwaree and then tore it up. The document in question was a receipt for Rs. 400. This was about ten or twelve days after making the payment to the Marwaree. With the Rs. 500 I borrowed from my father-in-law, I had a balance of Rs. 1,990, and adding this to the Rs. 500 I had saved, I paid the Marwaree.

DIVINE SERVICES.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

8-30 p.m.—Special Advent Service and Sermon by the Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis.

THE Canadian Government has decided to invite the Australasian Governments to send delegates to Canada at an early date to consider the trade relations between the colonies, and especially the question of cable communication *via* the Pacific.

A CARD.—An IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the "Paris Figaro" of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a missionary in Old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and premature decay. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self-addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Altnacraig, 1,872 tons, Captain W Buyers, cleared for Bhimlipatam yesterday, in ballast.

THE s.s. Dunedin, 1,417 tons, Captain R. Parrett, cleared yesterday for Antwerp, laden with a general cargo.

THE British barque Queen of England, 542 tons, Captain Spencer, arrived in port on Monday from Bangkok and Singapore, laden with teak wood.

THE s s Kingdom, 1,414 tons, Captain H M Roberts, arrived in Bombay from Batoum on Monday night, with 63,477 cases of kerosine oil. The vessel is consigned to Messers James Mackintosh and Co.

THE French steamer Labourdonnais, 1,274 tons, Captain P. Sibilet, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning, from Aden (Nov 26) via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Paulz d' Troy, Mr de Lauriston, Mr and Mrs Goldberg, Mr Demenieur, Messrs. Monclar, Powell, Cracroft and Dinshaw and family, from Aden; Mr Schwartz, Mr and Mrs Constable, Mrs Alexander and child, Mr. Mrs and Miss Savage, and Mr Peroshaw Ruttonji, from Karachi; and 82 deck from both ports.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—DECEMBER 4.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Persia.....	2317	R. Hutchison ...	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Sutlej	2103	W.D. Worcester	C	P. & O. Co.
,, C. Murray..	1372	E. Worfolk	F	F. Muir & Co.
,, Dunedin....	1418	R. Parrett	L	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Eden Hall..	2353	S. Hughes	M	E. Bates & Co.
,, City of Carthage	1716	W. M. Greive ..	O	Sir C. Forbes & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
,, Horn Head .	1558	M. R. Tompson.	2	J. H. Heyen.
,, Elektra	2095	P. Mersa.....	7	A. H. Lloyds S. N. Co.
,, Bormida....	1499	De Negri.....	8	F. Bozzoni.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
3	Kingdom (s)	Roberts	Batoum, Nov. 8.
4	Labourdonnais (s)	Sibilet	Aden and Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
4	Altnacraig (s)	Buyers.....	Bhimlipatam.
	G. C. Tower (s) ..	Hamlyn	Karachi.

The steamer Sutlej was entered to load for China, Australia, &c., yesterday.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER, 1.

Thompson, Surgeon General, Bombay, on duty, from Poona.

DECEMBER 2.

Marter, 2nd St., Royal Fusiliers, on leave from Poona.
Adam, Brigadier Genl., Bombay, on duty, from Poona
Spring, Colonel, R. A., on duty, from Poona.

DECEMBER 3.

Brown, Surgeon Major, Bombay, on leave, from Neemuch.
Gardner, Captain, Cheshire Regt., from leave, from England.
Gardner, Surgeon Major Bengal, from leave, from England.
Pengree, Major, R. A on leave, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 4.

Hojel, Surgeon, Bombay, on duty, to Poona.
Daly, Lt-Col, Royal Fusiliers, from leave, to Delhi.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col the Hon L H Bayley, Commandant.

B. V. R. C.

Bombay, December 5th 1888.

1 Battalion will parade on Saturday next, the 8th inst. for inspection by the Brigadier General Commanding the District. Fall in at the Gymkhana at 3-45 p.m. Red uniform with helmets, arms and accoutrements to be worn. Tram fares and from parade will be paid on application to Company. N. C. officer appointed for that purpose. It is absolutely necessary for every member of the Corps, whether he has received his uniform on not, to attend, unless he has obtained leave.

2 There will be Sword-drill for officers on Thursday the 6th instant at 5-30 p.m. at the Volunteer Club.

3 Officers Commanding Companies are requested to make arrangements for their Recruits to commence class-firing without delay. Only a very small number have already done so.

4 No. 3 of yesterday's order is cancelled.

5. It is notified that in future Volunteers living at Byculla who intend to fire class should present themselves at the ticket office on the arrival of the first train, when free tickets will be issued and the pass filled in by the Sergeant Instructor. This refers to the first train *only*.

6 There will be Company drill for "E," Company at the Gymkhana on Thursday morning, the 6th inst. at 7 a.m. Rifles and side arms to be carried. Dress any.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following order are notified:—

7 There will be Riding drill for recruits on Thursday the 6th, and Saturday, the 8th instant at the Riding School at 7 a.m. Plain Clothes.

By Order,
H. S. B. HODGKINSON,
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 3rd December, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·916
Temperature of the Air	81·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74·7
Dew Point	71·9
Relative humidity of Air	·726
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10)..	4·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	87·6
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	75·8
General Directions of Wind.* ...ENE, W, NW, NNW, N.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	197

* From midnight to midnight.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 27th Nov., as compared with the statement of the 20th Nov., 1888:—

Liabilities.	Nov. 20. Rs.	A.	P.	Nov. 27. Rs	A.	P.
Capital paidup	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	51,49,633	15	0	51,49,638	15	0
Treasury Balance	1,69,98,797	13	3	1,57,11,236	11	3
Other Deposits	3,73,64,011	1	3	3,80,26,518	15	1
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	6,63,938	0	8	7,26,773	5	3
Sundries	10,65,636	9	10	11,35,038	13	6
Rs...	8,12,35,012	8	0	8,07,49,256	12	1

Assets.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.
Government Securities ..	43,16,739	0	0	42,46,655	0	0
Other authorized Invtmts	62,63,907	0	0	61,09,157	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities...	92,19,181	11	2	88,75,164	7	9
Credits on do.	89,94,440	7	2	85,48,413	5	8
Bills discounted.....	2,83,68,663	3	6	2,83,03,235	14	5
Balances with other Banks	5,34,369	12	6	7,55,343	14	9
Bullion	22,857	12	6	22,746	9	3
Dead Stock	11,02,685	5	9	11,03,516	5	9
Stamps	9,878	0	0	9,936	15	0
Sundries.....	90,273	15	1	82,319	7	4
Cash at Head Office.....	93,49,122	9	0	91,19,330	7	3
Do. at Branches.....	1,24,63,932	11	4	1,35,73,431	4	11
Rs.	8,12,45,042	8	0	8,07,49,256	12	1

"ROUGH ON RATS."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs, beetles, insects, jack-rabbits, sparrows, gophers. At chemists and druggists.

"BUCHU-PAIBA."

Quick, complete cure, for all annoying Kidney Diseases. At chemists and druggists.—Cooper, Madon & Co. (Limited), Sole Agents, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

£6,582,529

Has been paid in claims by the

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY

Since its Establishment

in

1857.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., General Agents.

J. H. SYMINGTON, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.

The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officers under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Albert Building, Secretary.

THE UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

BOMBAY BRANCH.

THE Head Board have appointed Mr. GEO. LUCAS KEMP as Assistant Secretary and Superintendent of Agents for India.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is directed to the Society's Excellent Annual Cash Bonus Scheme.

The Annual Cash Bonuses paid during the last Half Century average over 45 per cent. of the Premia paid.

No other Company in India can render such a Record of Substantial Cash Bonuses paid annually to its Policy-holders for a period of Half a Century.

NEW SERIES RATES.

The Premiums are very moderate for "With Profit" and "Without Profit" Policies.

Proposal Papers and further information furnished on application to

KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries, Bombay Branch.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TRADE "SANITAS" MARK.

DISINFECTANTS

(FLUIDS, POWDERS, SOAPS),

NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT AND BEST

Used by more than 1,000 Boards of Health and Hospitals. Gold Medals, Calcutta 1883-84, Paris 1885, Antwerp 1886.

PAMPHLET FOR USES IN INDIA ON APPLICATION.

"Valuable Antiseptic and Disinfectant."—*Times.*

"Safe, pleasant and useful."—*Lancet.*

Of all Chemists and Stores throughout India.

THE "SANITAS" COMPANY, Limited,

CONTRACTORS TO H. M. ADMIRALTY,

Letchford's Buildings, Bathnal Green, London.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to th tast of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

Just Published. Post free for 12 one-anna stamps

A NEW MEDICAL WORK ON MARRIAGE. By a Physician of many years practice. A practical guide to young men before entering the wedded state; with plain instructions for the speedy removal of all disqualifications and impediments which too often debar happiness therein.—Lawes Medical Publisher 14, Bank Court, Holborn, London, W. C.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

ELLWOOD'S PATENT SUN HATS & HELMETS.
ANDRE AND CHRISTYS DOUBLE TERAI HATS.
HAWKE'S REGULATION DOE HELMETS.
EFFECTIVE AGAINST THE SUN.
SPECIAL VENTILATION.
MODERATE IN PRICE.
SUPERIOR QUALITY.
BECOMING SHAPES
For
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

CIVIL AND MILITARY OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. LORD REAY,
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
AND THE
VICEROY OF INDIA.

P. VUCCINO & CO.,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
58, MEADOW STREET, FORT.
STUDIO OPEN FOR PORTRAITURE
from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

CHRONOMETERS.

THE repairing and cleaning of Ships' Chronometers can only be satisfactorily executed by Watchmakers, who have, in addition to their usual four years' Apprenticeship to practical Watchmaking and Repairing, served another year, at least, Theoretically as well as Practically, in the construction of these highly Finished and Perfect Instruments.

Considering the Large and Important Interest which may be seriously jeopardized by a slight Eccentricity in the Rate of the Chronometers on which the Navigator relies, Shipowners and Captains should recognize the Necessity of having their Instruments put into Perfect Working Order by the most Competent Watchmakers, prior to going to Sea.

The Assistants of the Watchmaking Department brought out by us having all had the aforesaid Training, we are in a position to guarantee all Chronometers entrusted to us to keep an Uniform Rate OF A FRACTION OF A SECOND IN 24 HOURS.

New and Second-hand Chronometers by the Best Makers in Perfect Condition are always kept on Hand, either for Sale or Hire.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, Opposite the Clock Tower. AND POONA, Opposite the Napier Hotel.

NOW READY.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR DECEMBER 1888
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS,
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC
INFORMATION
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES
BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES
NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, RS. 5.

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ONE-THIRD THE COST OF IRON ROOFS.
MUCH COOLER. LASTS FAR LONGER.
CONSTRUCTION MOST SIMPLE.
THOROUGHLY WATER-PROOF.
THIS FELT IS A PERFECT NON-CONDUCTOR OF HEAT.

M'TEAR & Co., Limited,
Roofing Felt Manufacturers, BELFAST, GREAT BRITAIN.
Manufacturers of Felt for Coating Boilers, Steam Pipes, &c.

FELT ! FELT ! FELT ! for Roofing Go-downs, &c.



NOTICES.

A BOON TO THOUSANDS!

HEALTH, STRENGTH AND THE VIGOUR OF LIFE RESTORED

BY THE USE OF



THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY,

Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, kidney, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness unparalleled in medicine.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted and at once imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is patronized by Aristocracy and the *Elite*, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

☞ CAUTION.—DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

The ONLY Medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Mark. Beware of VILE worthless Imitations made up to trade upon the Reputation of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. Therefore ask for DR. BRIGHT'S, and refuse Useless Substitute.

DR. BRIGHT'S WORLD-RENOWNED PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold in CASES at 6s. 6d. by all Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for use in 16 Languages accompany each case.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA: BOMBAY—Kemp & Co. CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet & Co.; Bathgate & Co.; Scott Thompson & Co. MADRAS—Barrie & Co. SIMLA & LAHORE Plomer & Co.; Gillon & Co.

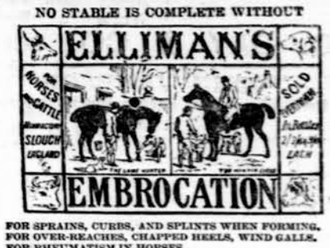
SAFEST DRINK



IN A HOT CLIMATE.



NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT



FOR SPRAINS, CURBS, AND SPLINTS WHEN FORMING.
FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.
FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES.
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCKS.
FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
FOR SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

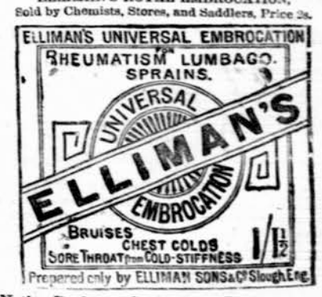
Remarks by Masters of Hounds.

"I think it very useful." RUTLAND, Master of Belvoir Hounds.

"*Indispensable* in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds." HADDINGTON, Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

"I find this a very useful application for cuts, strains and bruises in horses' legs." C. PRYSE (Colonel) Master of Colonel Pryse's Hounds.

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION,
Sold by Chemists, Stores, and Saddlers, Price 2s.



Native Dealers and other large Buyers supplied.

Gold Medal Paris, 1878

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Stationers throughout the World.

These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality; for sixty five years universally styled the "Best in the World"

GOLD & CO.'S



BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, WROUGHT IRON HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

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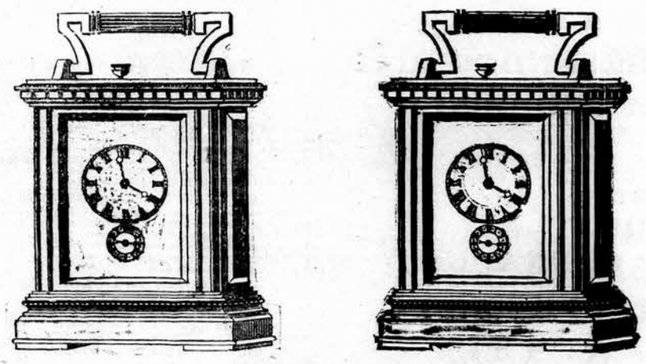
LIQUIDATION!! LIQUIDATION!! LIQUIDATION!!

In view of the CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S FESTIVITIES, Messrs. FAVRE-LEUBA and Co. beg to remind the Public that the liquidation of the undermentioned articles still continues :—

MARBLE CLOCKS	...	...	...	...	from	Rs.	30	to 300
OFFICE CLOCKS	...	...	...	...	„	„	14	„ 60
OFFICE TIME-PIECES	...	...	...	...	„	„	10	„ 40
CARRIAGE CLOCKS	...	...	...	...	„	„	25	„ 300

and a beautiful selection of GOLD and SILVER JEWELLERY, comprising articles too numerous to detail.

All these Goods are sold at an ENORMOUS REDUCTION, and intending buyers should hasten to seize an opportunity, which may not occur again for years, to purchase first-class articles at Manufactures price.



FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.,

BOMBAY.

NOTICE AND CAUTION.

DAWSON'S BOOTS.

JOSEPH DAWSON & SONS REGISTERED TRADE MARK No 75380

Messrs. JOSEPH DAWSON & SONS of 23, London Wall, London, Wholesale and Export Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, beg to call the attention of the Public to the fact that they have now entirely discontinued the use of their usual Stamps and have registered the above Trade Mark, with which their goods are now being stamped.

DAWSON & SONS MAKERS 23 LONDON WALL LONDON

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EXTRA **"C.I.C."** OLD

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HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY

Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.

Two Grades { Black Label, Very Old. / White „ Special Reserve, Extra Old.

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"JOHN JAMESON" BOTTLED WHISKEY.

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FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED.

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And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

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Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

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PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS, MANUFACTURERS, AND AGENTS,



Have the pleasure to announce that they will sell, up to 31st January next, their lately manufactured, genuine, ruby-jewelled Watches at exact Manufacturers' Prices to place these new articles within the reach of all and to create a demand defying competition even in the bazaar; such a sweeping Reduction meaning ruin to the more expensive Establishments.

All genuine, reliable, and excellent Time-keepers, not liable to get out of order, such articles are not to be had in the whole of India for the money. Are generally useful for rough work and daily wear, for riding and campaigning.

		Former Price.	*Actual Price.*
1.	Riverside "Keystone" stg. silver, ¾ plate Lever Watch, 6 ruby holes	30-12	23-8
2.	The same 10 ruby holes, expansion balance, Extra finish	38-0	30-12
3.	Riverside Hunter, stg. silver, ¾ plate Lever Watch, 6 ruby holes	32-0	25-8
4.	Riverside Half Hunter	35-0	28-4
5.	Riverside Double Calendar, stg. silver, ¾ plate Lever, 6 ruby holes	..	28-8
6.	„ „ „ Nickel „ „	..	20-0
7.	„ „ „ Hunter stg. silver case	..	33-0
8.	„ „ Keystone „ real nickel case, ¾ plate, 6 ruby holes	20-0	17-0
9.	The "Riverside" Railway Guards are the strongest of any match	..	20-12

NOTE.—Illustrated Catalogue of the very highest class of Watches free on application. Gold Keyless Watches (for ladies and gentlemen), with all the latest improvements and highest finish. The best quality procurable in this class of goods is only kept in Stock.

The Riverside Lever Time-pieces, plain and with figure dials, American make, are sold by us at more than 100 per cent. below usual Shopkeepers' Prices for same quality. Are articles of Household utility, reliable, excellent Time-keepers and especially durable.

The line of Figure Dial Time-pieces and Alarms comprise up to date:—The Mandolin, the Chewers, the Elephant the Bull-fight, the Shaver, the Flirt, the Boot-black.

Send for Price List to

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BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

HENRY'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES.

GOLD MEDAL VIENNA 1886. **THILUM.**

GOLD MEDAL VIENNA 1886. **HIPPACEA.**

TRADE MARKS { "THILUM," for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Wounds, Bronchitis, Scorpion Stings, Mosquito Bites. / "OMUM CARPOOR," for Indigestion, Cholera, Colic, Flatulence, Dysmenorrhœa. / "JVARA-HARI," for Fevers, particularly Malarious kinds, and as a Tonic. / "HIPPACEA," the Stable Requisite, for broken Knees, Cracked Heels, Sprung Tendons, Mange, &c.

"HENRY'S THILUM" has been used in my own family, and its use recommended by me to others. As an emollient, anodyne, and detergent application, it is one of surpassing virtue. In Rheumatic affections, its efficacy, when well rubbed in, cannot be questioned. While its fragrance effectually meets one of the greatest objections to unguents in general.

Barmore, Bridge of Allan, 23rd June, 1881. W. J. VANSOMEREN, M.D., Surgeon-General (Madras Retired).

I have found "Thilum" give *certain relief* in some forms of Neuralgia and I have used it with success in Sprains and Bruises, in fact in every case in which I have tried it, the relief from pain has been remarkable.

Rothern House, Brownswood Park N., 14th March, 1887. H. WARNEFORD THOMPSON, L.R.C.P.E., L.R.C.S.E.

The subjoined notice from the pen of Dr. ANDREW WILSON, F.R.S.E., appeared in *Health* on 29th January 1886.

"Mr. F. H. BOWDEN, of 43, King William-Street, London-Bridge, E.C., and 29, Lansdowne-road "Croydon, Surrey, has forwarded to us samples of a series of Indian remedies which he is desirous of "introducing fully to the British public, and which have already attained a marked measure of success "wherever they have been used. Well-known in India, and in no sense quack or secret remedies, we "regard the preparations under notice as destined to receive worthily a large amount of patronage for the "cure of simple ailments in this and other European countries. The first of these preparations is known as

"COMP. ESS. OF OMUM AND CAMPHOR," now registered under the trade mark name of 'OMUM "CARPOOR.' It contains compound calculated to be of high service as antispasmodics and anodynes, "and as such is of use in cholera, diarrhœa, dysentery, and cramps and spasms of all kinds. In many "of the ailments, nervous and otherwise, peculiar to women, this remedy has been used with great success. Equally effective where used as an outward application, is

"HENRY'S THILUM."—This preparation contains neither opium, mercury, nor aconite, and is "consequently free from all objections on the score of noxious or unsafe ingredients. In its effects "'Thilum' is sedative and astringent, while it has important qualities, rendering it invaluable for the "treatment of bruises and hurts. For Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and other pains, 'Thilum' should be "rubbed into the skin: and for toothache, a little should be rubbed on the gum, or placed on lint in the "hollow of a tooth which may be decayed. In chilblains we have personally tested the value of "'Thilum.' For cyclists and tourists at large, this ointment is very serviceable, and a pot of it should "always be carried in the cyclist's bag for instant application to bruises. As an application to piles, "'Thilum' is really invaluable; while used as an embrocation to the chest in bronchitis, it relieves the "pain and tension.

"JVARA-HARI," or "Fever destroyer," is an Indian Fever remedy, which, in feverish states acts with service.

"A Veterinary expert to whom we have submitted a specimen of—

"HIPPACEA," OR "STABLE REQUISITE," reports that this latter preparation is an admirable "remedy in many affections of horses, cattle, sheep, and dogs. For mange in dogs it is an invaluable "application and does not cause any subsequent smarting. For broken knees 'Hippacea' is also a most "excellent application, while for sore shoulders and cracked heels it is reported as forming an effectual "remedy. In veterinary practice 'Hippacea' should be widely used. It certainly appears to act effectually in promoting the healing of wounds and sores in our domestic animals."

The Court Circular of the 15th May 1886 says:—"In the Madras Court of the Colonial and Indian "Exhibition at South Kensington, there are, of course, many extremely beautiful exhibits, especially the "old native jewellery from Madura; but the particular exhibit to which we wish to draw attention this "week is one of exceptional utility rather than beauty, and the only one of the kind to be found in the "building. For fear that any one should imagine that the remedies to which we are about to refer are "so-called patent medicines, we may at once state they are not. As Dr. WILSON has stated, "they are "well known in India, and are in no sense quack or secret remedies." Briefly Henry's Indian remedies "have been proved to be so marvellous in their effects that we are fearful, if we enumerate the many "complaints for which they will be found to be efficacious, our encomiums may sound too strong. "Thilum," the best known of the several remedies, is an external application, and it may be said to be a "specific, and a fragrant one too, for all remedies where there is inflamation, and there is proof positive "in the shape of well-known medical and other written testimony (which we have seen), that it cures "Neuralgia, Sciatica, Nervous Headache, Hemicrania, Brow-Ache, Cramps, Burns, pains in the Joints "and Back, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and Chilblains, besides other "maladies far too numerous to detail. For its virtue in the first and last named complaints (Neuralgia "and Chilblains) we can personally vouch. As recently as Wednesday last we recommended it for a bad "case of neuralgia, requesting that the result might be made known to us as soon as possible. On the "evening of the day in question we received the following communication: "I find it has already "sensibly assuaged the pain." We know of one lady, very high up in the social scale, who has found "Thilum" such a specific for rheumatism, and "Hippacea" so beneficial for injured horses, that she has "bought several dozen boxes for distribution, feeling it a duty to recommend these really wonderful "remedies for the relief she herself has received. With regard to "Hippacea," so serviceable for wounds, "to human beings as well as animals, the majority of the cycling world is loud in its praise; and the "number of testimonials from ladies gratefully acknowledging the benefits derived from "Omum-Carpoor," which is essentially a female remedy, but which is invaluable for Indigestion is simply overwhelming. Although the chief depôt for these invaluable presriptions is Madras, a branch establishment has now been opened in London by Mr. F. H. Bowden at 43, King William Street, E. C."

To be had of the Manufacturer and Proprietor,

F. H. BOWDEN,

15 Armenian Street, Madras, and 43, King William Street, London, E.C.

And of respectable Chemists, and general dealers everywhere.

HENRY'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES, LTD., 43, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C., AND 15, ARMENIAN STREET, MADRAS.

F. Henry

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

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"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."

PURE, MILD and MELLOW.

DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.

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"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

CARLTON RICHD. MATHEWS & Co's TRADE MARK WHISKEY

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows :—

The oldest and best (11 Years Old) as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule.*

The next best (5 Year Old) as "OF GREAT AGE," *Red Capsule.*

WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our Trade Mark appears engraved on Corks, Capsules, and Labels as per sketch above.

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

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KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD. KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR.

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects.

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AND LUNGS,

DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN,

AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

Sir G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,

Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

Dr. SINCLAIR COGHILL,

Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken daily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH

Late Staff S

"I found during worth and charac BROWN COD LI by tropical heat o from its uniformit adapted for long-cont value of 'hydro-carbons the system is now becom and it is, without doubt fats, rather than from th that we may hope to def The Oil of Dr. DE JONGH reach a reliable and valuable cannot be too widely recognized."

Dr. R. C. CROFT,

Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in Imperial Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with Betts' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. De JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

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Pipes can be made to any pattern. Samples, Illustrated Catalogues, and Price Lists furnished on application.

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ELASTIC OR TO BUTTON.

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New Slipper for Ladies, cool material, soft and pretty	4s. 6d.

FOR LONG WALKS,

HYGEIA BOOTS,

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With specially adapted Soles, Heels, Materials and Form.

LADIES' 30s. GENTLEMEN'S 35s.

Fully described in New Catalogue. Every Order *accompanied by remittance for the price nett*, will be sent POST PAID, and, if possible, despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved, T. D. M. and B. are making Children's boots on the same principle.

A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

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BEECHAM'S PATENT PILLS. ST. HELENS LANCASHIRE

Are universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes.

Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

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As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

The Natives of India will find **Beecham's Pills** the finest medicine ever introduced to their notice; the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood: as for throwing off Fevers and preventing inflammations in hot climates, they stand without a Rival.

Prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham St. Helens, Lancashire, England—in boxes 9½d., 1s, 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each, with which full directions are given.

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